

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE ALBANIAN PERSPECTIVE ON
PEACE IN THE BALKANS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, a former Member of this body, the Hon. Joe DioGuardi, has long been a tireless advocate of the rights of ethnic Albanians, both in Albania proper and in the other States of the Balkans region. As president of the Albanian-American Civic League, Mr. DioGuardi was invited to address an international conference on the Balkan States and the problems of that region, held in Istanbul, Turkey from April 7 to 10. I was pleased that Mr. DioGuardi presented me with a copy of his speech to that conference. I have found it an informative presentation of the Albanian point of view regarding the conflicts in the Balkans and the rights of ethnic Albanians, and I would like to commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

PEACE IN THE BALKANS—THE ALBANIAN
PERSPECTIVE

Let me first thank the Solidarity Foundation for inviting me to address this Balkan Conference as President of the Albanian American Civic League. For those who do not know what Albanian American Civic League is, it is an independent non-governmental organization that represents not only the domestic concerns of the Albanian American people but even those international geopolitical and cultural interests of ethnic Albanian Americans like myself.

I was born in America, I'm proud to be American and I'm proud my father was Albanian. He was born in Italy, in a small Albanian village, where after 500 years the Albanian language and culture still survive. He was a poor young farmer who came to America for a job and managed to get that great opportunity that America offers everybody who works hard. That is the secret of America. You have to dream, but you have to work. If you do both those things you can succeed anywhere there is free enterprise and democracy. My father and I know this from personal experience.

I thank the Solidarity Foundation for this Forum and the opportunity to tell the truth about what is happening in the Balkans. It's important to give good information to the people and to the world. Thomas Jefferson, one of the great founding fathers of the United States of America, said that "information is the currency of democracy" (like money is the currency of a bank). Information promotes democracy!

I came here also in the spirit of another great American. His name was Thomas Paine. He was not as celebrated as Thomas Jefferson, but many believe it was his words in the Crisis Papers and in the Common Sense Pamphlet during the American revolution that gave winning spirit to the American soldiers at Valley Forge when they were about to collapse just before the important

battle at Trenton. That battle turned the revolution around so that those 13 small American colonies could defeat the greatest power in the world at that time, Great Britain. And let us not forget that Thomas Paine wrote an important book called "The Rights of Man". He may be the quintessential human rights activist of all times. Listen to his words because I came here in his spirit as well. He said: "the world is my country, to do good is my religion". Think about that. What Paine meant was that when it comes to people and their human rights and freedom, borders and countries are meaningless, because the people transcend governments and borders. The people are more important than governments, political parties and borders. And mind you, he said that more than 200 years ago.

Why did communism collapse as a system? Because it put the party and government above the people. Why is the U.S. so strong today as a democracy? Because people come first. The people in "We The People", the first three words of our Constitution, are above the government and the parties, and we must understand this even more today in order to see the Balkans flourish again. It's people like Slobodan Milosevic, the President of Serbia who are going the other way. He is a Stalinist communist. He has never changed. He is promoting the evil values of "ethnic cleansing" to create a geo political nightmare called "greater Serbia." Slobodan Milosevic like Adolf Hitler will fail because he is going against human nature, democracy and everything that is right.

And, when it also comes to religion think about what Thomas Paine said "to do good is my religion". I am Roman Catholic but most Albanians are Muslims, many are Eastern Orthodox and some are Roman Catholic. Albanians tolerate all religions. Approximately 60% of the Albanians in the world today are Muslims (90% in Kosovo), 25% are Eastern Orthodox and 15% are Roman Catholic. Look at Albania—the great democratic President of Albania Dr. Sali Berisha is a Muslim, the chairman of the parliament, Pjeter Arbri (who spent 28 years in jail under the worst communism in Albania) is a Roman Catholic, and the Prime Minister, Aleksander Meksi, is Eastern Orthodox. So religion is not an issue with the Albanian people. They tolerate and respect all religions. They believe in the individual and they believe in democracy. Albanians know that no religion has a monopoly on doing good.

Today if you look at the Albanian nation of seven million people in the Balkans, only 3.5 million are in Albania and there is another 3.5 million on the borders of Albania—2 million in Kosovo, 1 million in Macedonia, 100,000 in Montenegro and another 100,000 in Presheva, Bujanovc and Medvegje. They are all together, not separated by hundreds of miles like Krajina to Belgrade. Do you know why Albanians are located together? Because on Nov. 28, 1912 when Albania declared its independence from the Ottoman Turkish Empire, The country of Albania included all the Albanian people. They did not move to Kosovo like Mr. Milosevic wants you to believe. They did not move to Macedonia like Mr. Gligoroy, the President of Macedonia

wants you to believe. They did not chase Greeks out of southern Albania like Mr. Papandreu, the President of Greece wants you to believe. They were there all the time. The Slavs came to the Balkans in the 5th century. As a matter of fact, the Albanians are the descendants the Illyrians. They have been in the Balkans for 6,000 years. They have not moved.

The Albanians were gerrymandered and politically emasculated after Nov. 28, 1912 in order to create the now failed south slave states called Yugoslavia. What they did was arbitrarily draw a new border around one half of the Albanian people to put them in a Slavic state. The Albanians are not Slavs. They are Indo-Europeans. The Albanians do not use the Cyrillic alphabet. They use the Latin alphabet. The Albanians have nothing in common with the culture of Slavs. Finally, the Albanians want democracy. The Slavs in Serbia want communism, at least the ones who follow Slobodan Milosevic. So, the Albanians are looking towards Europe and America. Mr. Milosevic he is looking the other way. In fact he is looking to hell as far as the Albanian people are concerned. Any time you can do to people, to any people, what is being done in Bosnia and in Kosovo today—it is nothing less than inhuman and satanic.

Look at the logo of the Albanian American Civic League. It is the symbol of the Albanian people. It is the old Byzantine symbol—the eagle with two heads, which is the national flag of Albania today. This logo represents 15 million Albanians around the world—7 million of whom are in the Balkans and another 8 million in different countries. Melbourne, Australia, for instance, has about 20 thousand, mostly from Macedonia. The United States has 400,000 Albanians, including 200,000 in the New York area. And what about Turkey? I'm told that at least 5 million Albanians are here in the Istanbul area.

I met with the Albanian community here last night. Albanians are good citizens of Turkey, but are still proud to be Albanian. They are lobbying Ankara very hard to protect the Albanians in the Balkans, the way I and other Albanian Americans are lobbying very hard in Washington today, as a strong voice for the Albanian people. We don't represent the Albanian government in either Albania or Kosovo. We don't represent any Albanian political party. The Civic League represents the interests of the Albanian American people who want to tell the truth about what is really happening in the Balkans, especially against the Albanians in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro. Now, this is our message and please listen carefully. There will be no peace in the Balkans until the Albanian National issue is resolved. No matter what you hear about Bosnia, and we must help the Bosnian people in every way, we must support democracy everywhere, especially in Kosovo.

So, let me repeat there will be no peace in the Balkans until the national aspirations of 7 million Albanians in the Balkans is resolved! What do we mean by that? Do we mean that there is a quest for a greater Albania. NO! The Albanians are not looking to

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

redraw the borders. They understand what the Helsinki process means. They understand that, to be secure, they must agree under Helsinki that all borders must stay the way they are. But Slobodan Milosevic does not believe that. He wants to change the borders by force and by blood. The Albanians want to preserve the borders but within those borders, they want to be respected for who they are. They are not a minority. Let me repeat the Albanian people are not a minority anywhere in the Balkans. They are a divided nation of people, all together, in a geographic compact area.

I have a map which I sent to the Congress of the U.S. to my friend Senator Bob Dole and many other important Congressmen, so that they can see the map of the Balkans including Albania with 3.5 million and another 3.5 million outside Albania with no separation 7 million Albanians all in the same area. Albanians are asking for equality in Macedonia. They don't want to be treated as second class citizens. They want to be treated equal to the Macedonian Slavs. They believe they have as many people as the Macedonian Slavs, and they want to have a fair census taken to prove it. If Macedonia wants to be a sovereign State. If it wants aid from the U.S., it must count all of its citizens because Macedonia is a multi-ethnic state. Albanians believe the Macedonian Slavs represent 40 percent (1,000,000), the Albanians represent another 40 percent (1,000,000), with the other 500,000 being Turks, Gypsies, ethnic Bulgarians, Serbs etc. So we tell Mr. Gligorov to treat the Albanians fairly and they will treat you fairly. The Albanian people want to be equal with the Macedonian Slavs in making the Macedonian state strong. And it should be a strong independent state to withstand the rampant chauvinism in the region.

When it comes to Kosovo what do the Albanians want? The Albanians in Kosovo are not looking to join with the Albania. That is the propaganda of Milosevic from 1989 when he began to suppress the Albanian people there and forcibly took away their autonomy. The Albanians of Kosovo have declared their independence under international law. And why do they want independence? Well just look at what the Serbs have done to Bosnia. They can't trust the Serbs! Look at what the Serbs for 50 years have done to the Albanians in Yugoslavia. They need their independence and they should have it.

Legally, Kosovo deserves to be an independent state. When it was part of Yugoslavia, Kosovo was treated equally with Serbia and the other Republics in the confederal presidency. Kosovo voted equally with Serbia. So it always had been considered an independent unit of the former Yugoslavia. And now there is no Yugoslavia! There is only an outlaw, renegade state run by a war criminal called Milosevic. It is not even recognized by the U.N. and the U.S. And, Albanians do not want to be part of that outcast state! Kosovo wants to be its own sovereign Republic and there is a legal basis for it.

Let me go on now to Mr. Papandreou because in southern Albania there is big propaganda today about the so called 400,000 Greek minority there. That is not the case and that's why I put these reports together for you from the CSCE (Helsinki) High Commissioner on Human Rights and the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization. They count only 58,000 Greeks in Albania! And they report that the Greeks have elected members of the Albanian parliament, Greek newspapers, many businesses (go to Tirana and you'll see all the Greek stores that are opened) and even Greek schools. So,

what is Papandreou doing? He is naive and is being used by Milosevic to discredit the President of Albania, Dr. Berisha, by saying that the Greek minority in Albania is being treated the way the Serbs are treating the Albanians in Kosovo. That is sheer nonsense! There is no moral or other equivalency between the issues of Kosovo and the Greek minority in Albania! But it is this kind of gross misrepresentation that sounds like the truth, if it goes unresponded. The Greeks in Albania are treated fairly. Is life for Greeks in Albania perfect. Probably not. But life for Albanians in Kosovo is like living in Hell. Please read the reports I have distributed from independent and well recognized international groups.

Let me conclude my talk by mentioning a few people. First let me recognize Judge Bardhyl Cavushi from Kosovo. He's in the audience. Just before he came here the Serbs ransacked his house. They damaged his files and books. Talk about the rule of law! Here is a judge who now has to worry about his family, his library and what will happen to him when he returns to Kosovo from this Conference. They are likely to detain him and probably torture him and throw him in jail. That is the rule of law in Serbia! It is happening day in and day out to many Albanians. But, you don't hear it. And why don't you hear it? Because Milosevic has thrown out the Helsinki commission. He has thrown out all the human rights groups. Milosevic doesn't want you to see what he is doing. Just like Adolf Hitler didn't want you to see the concentration camps. Milosevic doesn't want you to see his dirty work unit it is too late.

Let me also recognize Dr. Negib Sacirbey and his son Ambassador Mohammad Sacirbey for all they are doing to help their great President, Alija Izetbegovic, to reach a just peace for the oppressed people of Bosnia. While nothing can be compared today to the atrocities we have seen against the innocent civilians of Bosnia, let us not forget that the Serbs are conducting another form of ethnic cleaning in Kosovo, including raping young Albanian women in front of their families, torturing those detained, banging down doors at night, etc. . . . There is constant intimidation because Milosevic wants to see the Albanians leave. He wants to fulfill the medieval dream of Stephan Dushan. He wants a greater Serbia and, even worse than that, he is following what was written by Vaso Cubrilovic in 1937 on "The Expulsion of the Albanians" (in effect "The extermination of the Albanians"). This is what the Albanians are facing today and the world hardly knows about it.

So let me finally conclude by saying shame on you Mr. Milosevic! Shame on you for following the traditions of Adolf Hitler by fanning the flames of ultra-nationalism to create such barbaric conditions on the Albanian and Bosnian people in the Balkans today.

And, shame on you Mr. Papandreou. Shame on you because you are naive to follow the ultranationalist policies of Milosevic. You should know that this is not in the interest of the good Greek people. And, by the way, all people are good. The Serbian people are good. The Bosnian people are good. The Macedonian and Albanian people are good. It's their governments that stink and we condemn those leaders who misrepresent their people. So Mr. Papandreou, you are naive for following Milosevic because you have forgotten that the dream of greater Serbia has always included the port of Salonika. Consider yourself lucky to have poor, but democratic and

peace loving Albania on your border, and not Serbia!

And, shame on you Mr. Gligorov, because you are dishonest. You speak good words to the Albanians in Skopje. Your words are good, but your deeds are not. You are treating the Albanian people like second class citizens. Just look at the report of the unrepresented Nations and people organization. It was just issued and talks about how inferior the public roads and facilities, including the schools, are in Albanian towns and villages compared to those in Macedonian towns and villages. Yet the Albanian people are working hard to make a strong state in Macedonia. So shame on you Mr. Gligorov for not keeping your word to give the Albanians in Macedonia an equal partnership with the Macedonian Slavs who now control them as second class citizens.

And, shame on you Mr. Bush. Shame on you because you said you stood for democracy and you knew that the Albanian people supported you. What you did to the Albanian people after they got Senators Nickles and D'Amato to amend the foreign aid bill and take foreign aid away from Serbia was unconscionable. Your Secretary of State, James Baker, who was badly counseled by his undersecretary Mr. Eagleburger, certified incredibly that Serbia was in compliance with International Human Rights Conventions in Kosovo. If you had taken the aid away from Serbia in 1991, Bosnia and Kosovo would not be in such a terrible crisis today.

And, shame on you Mr. Clinton! Shame on you because you ran for the presidency and you promised the Albanian and Bosnian people a lot when it came to bringing peace to the Balkans. But you have delivered even less than President Bush. Just look at what your Defense Secretary, Mr. Perry, said a few days ago in connection with Bosnia. Specifically he said "safe havens" like Gorazde "shouldn't count on us to help". So shame on you Mr. Clinton and Mr. Perry!

And, shame on you Mr. Tudjman because as President of Croatia you sold out the Albanians in 1990 when you tried to buy peace with Mr. Milosevic by appeasing him in saying that Kosovo was an internal problem of Serbia! Kosovo is a Balkan-European problem and it is now going to be a world problem if we don't set up an international protectorate or U.N. trusteeship there right away. Mr. Tudjman, you finally woke up by joining with the good Bosnian people in a Confederation in Bosnia. Wake up again and go meet with Dr. Rugova, the President of Kosovo, and stand together with him to show Mr. Milosevic that Croats and Albanians stand together against Serbian barbarism and chauvinism. Milosevic is only winning because he is Croatian enough to take on one battle at a time. First Kosovo in 1989, then Slovenia in 1990, Croatia in 1991 and now Bosnia. He is too smart to take on more than one nation at a time and you are naive for letting him do it. So shame on you Mr. Tudjman.

And, shame on you Boutros Ghali! You should know better than passing U.N. resolutions that you do not support. This creates false hope for the Bosnian and Albanian people and more "green lights" for Serbian atrocities. So shame on you Boutros Ghali.

Finally let me say that the two most important countries in the world for solving the Balkan crisis are Turkey and the United States. Turkey is an essential part of NATO and can resolve this problem in the spirit of that great Turkish President and leader Turgut Ozal who willingly and rightly tried to assert his and Turkish democratic values

to solve the Balkan crisis before he died. So I ask Prime Minister, Tansu Ciller, and President, Suleiman Demirel, to follow in his footsteps.

Thank you for having me here.
In Turkish—tesekkür ederim!
In Albanian—falemnderit shume!
And, in plain old American—God be with you all.

THE OSTEOPOROSIS RISK REDUCTION ACT OF 1994

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will help America's women to protect themselves from the disabling effects of osteoporosis. Osteoporosis affects 25 million Americans, 80 percent of whom are women. Each year, osteoporosis causes almost 1.5 million hip, spine, and other fractures and costs our health care system up to \$10 billion. While a number of risk factors have been linked to the disease, scientists agree that by consuming adequate amounts of calcium and achieving maximum bone mass, individuals can reduce their risk of getting osteoporosis.

The Osteoporosis Risk Reduction Act of 1994 would direct the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to review the relationship between calcium consumption and osteoporosis, establish optimal levels for calcium consumption, and, based on this information, develop appropriate guidelines for the fortification of bread, cereal, and other grain products with calcium to help Americans reach these optimal levels.

In recent weeks, we in Congress have talked a great deal about the importance of preventing illness, to make America a healthier nation, and to ease the burden that spiraling health care costs have placed on consumers and businesses. My bill is a very real, direct step in this direction. It will help America's women and girls reduce their risk of getting osteoporosis by increasing the number of calcium sources in their diets, boosting their calcium intake, and helping them to achieve maximum bone density.

Today, many Americans, particularly girls and women, fail to consume adequate amounts of calcium at key points in their lives. In fact, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, women get only about 80 percent of their calcium recommended daily allowance [RDA] on average, and teenage girls get as little as two-thirds of their calcium RDA. In addition, many people believe that the RDA's may not be high enough to protect women and girls from osteoporosis.

The Osteoporosis Risk Reduction Act would require FDA to: First, review the scientific data describing the relationship between calcium intake and osteoporosis; second, determine how many Americans are consuming too little calcium and measure how much their consumption of calcium should increase to reduce more effectively their risk of osteoporosis; and third, develop guidelines, based upon these findings, for the fortification of bread, cereal, and other grain products with calcium.

In the 1940's, the Federal Government moved to require the fortification of bread with niacin, thiamin, and riboflavin to protect people against the B-vitamin deficiency diseases beriberi and pellagra. Since that time, these diseases have been virtually eradicated from our society. The Osteoporosis Risk Reduction Act, which has the support of the Older Women's League, the National Osteoporosis Foundation, and the American Dietetic Association, would pave the way for FDA to take similar steps to help America's women and girls protect themselves against osteoporosis.

TRIBUTE TO JASPER NEELY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor a native of Grenada County, MS, who has been an agent of change in the State for a quarter of a century. Mr. Neely has spent much of his life challenging the injustices that exist in the public and private sector.

Mr. Neely was a major plaintiff in a lawsuit against Liberty Supermarket of Grenada, MS, in 1970. Mr. Neely's courageous action led to the hiring of African-Americans in nontraditional positions.

Mr. Neely was also a successful plaintiff in a class action suit against the city of Grenada and all of its departments and agencies, in 1974 for discriminatory hiring, training, and promotion policies. For the first time in the city's history, African-Americans were hired in positions other than those of laborers.

In 1975, Mr. Neely was a plaintiff in a lawsuit challenging the apportionment of city district lines. This notable lawsuit resulted in the election of two African-American councilmen.

Mr. Neely represented Ward 2 on the city council from 1976 through 1990. While serving in this position, Mr. Neely worked with local, State, and Federal agencies to address issues that affected the social and economic development of the city of Grenada. From 1977 to 1980 Mr. Neely represented Mississippi on President Carter's Minority Affairs Council.

Mr. Neely's commitment to change is further reflected in his 22 years of service as president of the Grenada NAACP; his tenure as president of the Grenada Concerned Citizens Committee; his active participation in the State and National Democratic Party and through the Masonic Lodge.

Mr. Neely has received an impressive list of prestigious awards and accolades including the Harriet Tubman Award, National Council of Negro Women Appreciation Award, and the North Mississippi Rural Legal Services Award, for his continuous fight to end discrimination.

TRIBUTE TO SANFORD "SANDY" A. RUBENSTEIN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to introduce my House colleagues to Sanford "Sandy" Rubenstein, who will be honored on May 4, 1994, as the Brooklyn Democrats Man of the Year.

Sandy is the senior partner in the law firm of Rubenstein & Flatow, a well known and respected personal injury law firm. Mr. Rubenstein enjoys a reputation for winning big cases that involve personal injury tragedies. His celebrated trial accomplishments have afforded him opportunities to appear on numerous television programs.

A tireless servant, Sandy serves on the Kings County Democratic Supreme Court Screening Panel, and is also a member of the New York State Trial Lawyers Association and the Board of Governors of Trial Lawyers of the city of New York.

President Clinton has recognized Sandy for his efforts to promote democracy in Haiti and peace in the Middle East. Additionally, he was the recipient of the Israel Freedom Award for his efforts to promote economic development. Mr. Rubenstein was also given the Haiti Friendship Award on behalf of his efforts to promote democracy. Mr. Rubenstein's humanitarian efforts abroad are matched by his philanthropic efforts in Brooklyn and Rockland County to improve the plight of the needy and less fortunate.

A resident of Rockland County, Sandy has been elected to five consecutive terms to the Rockland County Legislature. He represents the town of Ramapo, and serves as the legislature's majority leader.

It is my pleasure and honor to salute Sandy Rubenstein for his vast political, professional, and humanitarian efforts.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, National Tourism Week will be held May 1-7 of this year, and today the American Society of Travel Agents [ASTA] is hosting its annual March on Washington. It is only appropriate, then, that I rise today to bring to the Members' attention the benefits of our country's No. 1 exporter and No. 2 employer: travel and tourism.

Few Americans realize that the travel tourism industry generates a whopping \$350 billion in annual sales—7 percent of the gross domestic product [GDP]. And, in 1992, for the region encompassing my central Pennsylvania congressional district, travel and tourism brought in spending by visitors of nearly \$500 million, a payroll of over \$200 million, local and State tax receipts of \$50 million, and an employment base of over 15,000 people. By any standard this is a major industry, and one

expected to continually grow as working couples seek relaxing getaways, older couples spend more of their time traveling, and families decide to vacation as the way to spend time together.

However, the industry is not without its problems. Travel taxes are becoming the perceived solution to everyone else's revenue problems, making the taxes a nearly unmanageable burden to the traveler and the provider. And, telemarketing fraud and crimes against tourists must be addressed if the industry is to provide consumers with the most for their tourism dollar.

Travel and tourism activities are important to those who economically benefit from them—the providers—and those that use them—the tourists. We all suffer if travel and tourism suffers. That's why next year's White House Conference on Travel and Tourism is vital to the continued effort to expend and improve the industry, for the economy and for those who take advantage of the wonderful opportunities for enjoyment that the United States' travel and tourism industry provides.

HOW CAN WE KEEP PAYING EVER HIGHER INSURANCE PREMIUMS?

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the American people cannot continue to afford the ever increasing medical insurance premiums nor can they tolerate the threats of policy discontinuation. While we strive for universal coverage, high insurance premiums counteract this goal. I have received innumerable letters and phone calls from people telling their stories of insurance woes. They have told me about premium increases, threats of cancellation, preexisting condition clauses, and so on. We need to pass legislation to alleviate these problems and fears. The following are excerpts from one letter that demonstrates these problems. It is from Dr. Susan Schrager of South Weymouth, MA:

I just received a bill from State Farm Health Insurance in Ballston Spa, New York for my annual premium. Are you ready? It is for a lump sum of \$7,712.00 plus an additional \$145.60 for a hospital indemnity. This is not a family premium. It is for one person. How can we keep paying ever higher premiums? This bill is up more than a thousand dollars from last year! Also, most of my prescriptions aren't even covered!

Why don't I go to another insurance company? In 1985, my work took me to India where I picked up a bug. I finally had to resign from my work in November of 1989. My doctor said that if I didn't rest and follow his prescribed regimen, I'd be dead in five years. I did and I am well now and will return to work in the Fall. State Farm paid very little towards my medications. I paid thousands out of my own pocket. However, I now have a "pre-existing condition" (even though I am cured) and may not get other insurance. On top of this, State Farm threatened to cancel my policy last year!

Mr. Speaker, how can we hope for universal coverage if it is not affordable or accessible?

H.R. 3600, would include a single deductible of \$500 per individual/\$750 per family and coverage of outpatient prescription drugs, with an additional \$500 deductible, 20 percent cost-sharing, and \$1,000 out-of-pocket cap. It would also prevent health plans from denying coverage to any eligible group or individual. Under our reform bill, Dr. Schrager's annual health insurance bill would be under \$2,000 and she would not have the fear of loss of coverage.

RADIATION EXPERIMENTATION VICTIMS ACT OF 1994

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Radiation Experimentation Victims Act of 1994. The recent acknowledgment by Federal officials that the Government conducted radiation experiments with human guinea pigs grabbed the attention of all U.S. citizens, and the reason is that most people assumed that our country would not engage in this kind of activity. I think the fact that the Federal Government—our Government—funded or engaged in this kind of activity is the most disturbing aspect of this whole story. Most Americans thought that our country would not take that kind of action. To close the door on this regrettable legacy, we should focus on the proper remedies to respond to past wrongs, make certain these things can never happen again, and do the right thing today by compensating those who suffered injury. Accordingly, today I am introducing legislation to address past wrongs. My focus is on the Department of Energy, because that is the agency with which I have the most experience. My legislation has three goals. It is my hope that the administration will accomplish these goals before legislation is enacted, but I desire to have the force of legislation if the executive branch should falter in meeting these goals:

Require full disclosure from the Department of Energy, while protecting the privacy of subjects and their families, on experiments with ionizing radiation that provided little or no benefit to the subjects and were funded by the Department or its predecessor agencies;

Require the Department of Energy to formulate a plan to conduct proper medical followup of subjects where it seems feasible and indicated; and to provide free medical care for injuries related to experiments;

Require the Secretary of Energy, after consultation with other appropriate Federal officials, to recommend appropriate compensation for those subjects or their families who have suffered damages, and make any other recommendation for appropriate compensation for those who have been wronged.

The legislation I am introducing does not impose a particular compensation plan, but rather directs the Secretary of Energy to report to Congress in 6 months on what should be the appropriate scheme. I recognize that there is some debate on the effectiveness of existing

legislation for exposed atomic veterans and for downwinders from atomic tests. In light of that debate, I think it is appropriate for the administration to review these and other compensation systems and then develop an appropriate system for the victims identified here today. The best system would merge science with compassion in determining standards for compensation. Provision should also be made for appropriate remedies other than monetary compensation to unwitting subjects who suffered dignity injury.

I would like to briefly describe my involvement with these issues. In October 1986, I released "American Nuclear Guinea Pigs: Three Decades of Radiation Experiments on U.S. Citizens," a staff report of the House Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power. This report revealed the frequent and systematic use of human subjects as guinea pigs, describing 31 experiments in which nearly 700 persons were exposed to ionizing radiation that provided little or no medical benefit to the subjects.

The 1986 report also discussed some of the more repugnant or bizarre experiments. At the top of this list were the plutonium injection experiments, in which patients designated terminal within 10 years were given plutonium to determine how the body handled this radioactive material. This experiment provided no medical benefits to the subjects, and is marred by a lack of informed consent, since even the word plutonium was classified during the 1940's. Moreover, as my staff report documents, when the Atomic Energy Commission conducted a followup study in 1973 to determine the amounts of plutonium remaining in subjects' bodies, informed consent was not obtained from patients who were still alive, nor from families who were asked for permission to exhume the bodies of deceased subjects. Sadly, 30 years later, the word plutonium was still too explosive for the Federal Government to tell the victims.

The response of the Reagan administration to my 1986 staff report can be described as, "Thanks for the information, we're not going to do anything," and the report languished on a shelf at the Department of Energy until recently. Then in November 1993, a series of articles by Eileen Welsome, a reporter at the Albuquerque *Tribune*, identified some victims of the plutonium injection experiments and their families, and put a human face on the issue. Last week, Eileen Welsome was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for these articles. When Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary learned of these experiments and my 1986 staff report, she decided that the appropriate course of action was full disclosure of all information on experiments with human subjects. In January 1994, President Clinton formed the Human Radiation Interagency Working Group, and announced that he would establish an Advisory Committee to the Working Group. The Advisory Committee is meeting for the first time today. I commend the President for his leadership, and I commend Secretary O'Leary for her efforts to lift the shroud of secrecy on her Department, and bring the questionable past of the Department and its predecessor agencies into the sunshine of public scrutiny.

In another set of experiments which came to light in late 1993, at the Fernald School in

Massachusetts during the 1940's and 1950's, schoolboys classified as mentally retarded were fed radioactive calcium and iron with their breakfast meals. Yet parents of these children were deceived about the nature of the experiments when they gave their consent. With at least one experiment, the letter from the school requesting consent never mentioned that radioactive material would be fed, noted that experimental subjects were selected from a "group of our brighter patients," and implied that the experiment might result in "gains in weight and other improvements."

These experiments were funded by the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Institutes of Health, and the Quaker Oats Company, and research was conducted by faculty at MIT and Harvard. These experiments clearly fit within the scope of the documents that I requested from the Department of Energy in the mid-1980's, yet they were not reported then. With the revelation of the Fernald School experiments, I began to question whether we know the full scope of human experimentation; whether the 1986 staff report provided a reasonably accurate picture or whether the extent of testing was larger.

This question has been reinforced by findings of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Retardation (DMR), which after the revelation of the Fernald School experiments launched its own investigation for full disclosure. With the assistance of Harvard University, the DMR identified additional experiments during the 1960's at the Wrentham School, where tiny children as young as two years old were administered radioactive iodine to test potential countermeasures to atomic fallout, in work funded by the U.S. Public Health Service, Division of Radiological Health.

One reason why I find these experiments so repugnant is because of the vulnerable nature of the subjects used. It was no accident that students at the Fernald and Wrentham Schools were fed radioactive material, and not university students. It is no accident that the terminally ill were experimental subjects, including some who were comatose. It is no accident that the elderly, soldiers, and prisoners were used for testing with radioactive material. Such members of society are not fully enfranchised and lack control over their lives. They deserve protection, not exploitation as human guinea pigs. Certainly, experimental drugs or treatments intended to make the patient better may be used. But that was not the case with these experiments. We must again look at our ethical guidelines to make certain they protect the vulnerable.

When I released my staff report in 1986, I had assumed that experiments of such nature were the product of the arrogance of the early atomic age, and the paranoia of the cold war. But as these experiments have gained new attention, I have been shocked and dismayed to find that individual scientists feel compelled even today to defend these experiments of years ago. Some have stepped forward to claim that such experiments should not be judged according to today's standards, and besides, the doses given were low. To these attitudes, I have two responses: First, contrary to such opinions, the 1940's and 1950's were not devoid of patient knowledge or ethical standards. Radiation and its health effects

were widely discussed in the era of bomb shelters and air raid drills. Moreover, the Nuremberg Code was in effect, written by the United States and the Allies in the aftermath of World War II, and it established guidelines on obtaining informed consent for experiments. Clearly, the Fernald School experiments violate this basic human rights standard.

In this regard, I commend the recent statement of Charles Vest, president of MIT, who acknowledged that while doses at the Fernald School may have been relatively low, he was sorry for the experiments, because of the children selected and the lack of informed consent. MIT explained that President Vest issued his statement because "it seemed the decent thing to do," and I applaud his decency.

I wish to make clear that I consider such ethically questionable experiments to be aberrations, and I do not desire to cast doubt upon the overwhelming majority of biomedical research, representing laboratory experiments, legitimate nuclear medicine for treatment and diagnosis, and ethical clinical trials. I have long been a strong advocate of public funding for basic research, and I commend those investigators who work daily to understand, prevent, and treat disease.

Nor is it my desire to blame present leaders of organizations and institutions for past mistakes. My concern is that institutions work with Congress today to do the right thing to address past abuses. I therefore welcome the leadership by the Clinton administration, and I look forward to working with my colleagues in Congress, the administration and its Advisory Committee, and the scientific community in formulating proper responses today.

In March 1994, as part of the administration's commitment to full disclosure, Secretary of Energy O'Leary released two boxes of documents related to the plutonium injection experiments. I reiterate my commendation of Secretary O'Leary, and note that her efforts have already produced results not seen previously from the Department of Energy. Nonetheless, an analysis by my staff concludes that these plutonium papers raise some issues which have not yet been resolved. Matters identified, and their relevance to the ongoing work of the Interagency Working Group, or of the Advisory Committee, as it sees fit, are as follows:

The precise number of persons exposed to plutonium in experiments remains an open question. On this matter, the Working Group is already committed to full disclosure on all experiments.

The plutonium papers indicate, more clearly than material provided to my subcommittee in the 1980's, the coordinated nature of the plutonium injection experiments, and their connection to other experiments with human subjects, specifically injection of plutonium and uranium. It seems appropriate for the Working Group to determine to what extent experiments represent a coordinated Federal effort rather than a collection of isolated studies.

The plutonium papers suggest that for a brief period of time in the late 1940's, the Atomic Energy Commission required that experiments with ionizing radiation and human subjects should be conducted only if the subjects received medical benefits—a standard

similar to those by which such experiments are being judged today. If this in fact was AEC policy, it must have been overturned or violated by many later experiments. It seems appropriate for the Working Group to determine what standards were in place in the late 1940's, and whether they deteriorated over time.

In February 1987, the Department of Energy notified me that they would not conduct further followup of experimental subjects. However, at the same time, the Department was desperately trying to conduct followup with the family of a deceased patient, an Australian national injected with plutonium before his fifth birthday. It seems appropriate for the Working Group to determine the full extent of any followup conducted in the 1980's, and evaluate whether the efforts then might facilitate followup of subjects now.

In addition, I want to emphasize the need to maintain the integrity of Government records during the search for documents on radiation experiments with human subjects. I have recommended that steps be taken to avoid review of files by individuals who may have direct conflicts of interest.

In summary, what has been revealed is no less than the frequent and systematic use of U.S. citizens as guinea pigs during experiments with ionizing radiation. These experiments shock the conscience and demand a response. I look forward to working with my colleagues and the administration to gain full disclosure of this shameful past, to provide the medical followup and treatment that experimental subjects deserve, and to take other measures as necessary for restitution to those citizens who have suffered injury.

TRIBUTE TO WINSON HUDSON

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to pay tribute to Mrs. Winslow Hudson of Leake County, MS. Mrs. Hudson's contributions to Leake County, the State of Mississippi, and the Nation are numerous.

Working with slain civil rights leader, Medgar Wiley Evers, Mrs. Hudson and her sister were the first African-Americans to file a lawsuit against the State of Mississippi to desegregate the public school system. In her effort to register to vote, Mrs. Hudson recruited a Justice Department lawyer to investigate the registration process which resulted in her becoming a registered voter after she interpreted the constitution in this manner: "It said what it meant and meant what it said."

Mrs. Hudson is a founder and current president of the Leake County NAACP where she has served for more than 25 years. She is also the cochairman of the Leake County Democratic Party. Through these positions, she has worked to organize programs that benefit the poor and underserved population. Some of those programs include establishing a local Head Start Program; a community health center for a tricity area; Women, Infants, and Children [WIC] and other nutrition

programs for school aged children and the elderly; obtaining a multipurpose building for Leake County; and challenging the county's revenue distribution to ensure that streets and roads were paved in African-American communities.

Her numerous accolades include being the recipient of the following awards: Fannie Lou Hamer Award from Jackson State University; Mississippi Council of Aging Award; Leake County NAACP Meritorious Awards; Medgar Evers Award from the Mississippi NAACP; Senior Counsel Advisor Award from President Jimmy Carter and her biography was listed in the book "I Dream A World: Seventy-Five Portraits of Black Women Who Changed America." She has also been a delegate to several democratic national conventions and testified before Federal commissions for social and medical programs.

Recently, Mrs. Hudson was honored by the Leake County Chamber of Commerce for her outstanding contributions. Mrs. Hudson reflects on the social progress that has been achieved since the 1960's and says if she could talk to Fannie Lou Hamer she would tell her that there is an African-American in Congress from Mississippi and African-Americans throughout the Nation are serving in greater numbers in State legislatures, county boards of supervisors, and city councils.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH ACCESS DISTRICT ACT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to introduce the Comprehensive Health Access District Act. This legislation would reform the health care system where reform is needed most—in our inner cities and other medically and economically disadvantaged communities. The bill recognizes that health care cannot be delivered in a vacuum. Health care delivery systems must take into account all of the factors—social, cultural, and economic—that affect well-being.

A comprehensive approach to tackling health care problems, one that both expands access to health care and creates economic opportunities, is needed in my district in Brooklyn and in communities like it throughout the country. The Comprehensive Health Access District Act provides the structure for just such a comprehensive approach.

First, the legislation designates communities whose indicators of basic health are significantly worse than those of the Nation as a whole as "Comprehensive Health Access Districts" or "CHAD's." CHAD's are the neighborhoods where residents receive primary care in hospital emergency rooms, where children do not receive age-appropriate immunizations, where the incidence of AIDS and tuberculosis is soaring, and where lack of attention to chronic conditions such as diabetes and high blood pressure force people into the hospital. These are communities, too, where unemployment is the norm and where poverty is a fact of everyday life.

The bill next encourages the development of specialized comprehensive, community-based managed care programs to serve CHAD's. Each State with a CHAD within its borders would be required to contract with such a plan to serve the health access district. Health alliances or similar structures created as a result of the enactment of comprehensive health care reform would also have to assure that a specialized health access plan is available to serve people living in comprehensive health access districts.

The legislation then spells out the service, access, quality, and other performance standards that managed care programs will have to satisfy in order to be certified as qualified to serve a comprehensive health access district.

CHAD programs will, first of all, be comprehensive. They will provide a broad range of health care services, with the emphasis on preventive and primary care. CHAD programs will be required to link each person served with a primary care physician, and guarantee round-the-clock access to that doctor. These requirements will take treatment out of the costly hospital emergency room and assure that individuals receive regular, timely, and appropriate care.

To make sure that happens, CHAD programs will institute aggressive quality assurance programs. Providers who do not meet CHAD quality standards will be penalized and, if necessary, terminated from participation.

In addition to providing medical care and services, CHAD programs will stress health education and outreach, and develop programs that come to grips with the social, cultural, and economic factors that can influence health and well-being. CHAD programs will identify the leading causes of illness and death within their community, and develop appropriate interventions to address these problems. Problems related to poor housing, lack of education, substance abuse, and family breakdown will be addressed. Linkages will be forged between CHAD programs and other community services so that health issues are not dealt with in isolation.

Just as important as the comprehensive range of services provided by CHAD programs is the fact that they will be community-based. A CHAD program's primary offices must be located in the access district being served, so that it contributes to the economic development of the health access zone. CHAD programs will hire people who live within the CHAD, and its provider network will be sensitive to the cultural and racial backgrounds of the people being served.

CHAD programs will also strengthen the communities they serve by utilizing existing health care providers, such as community health centers and public hospitals. These entities have been the backbone of health care in medically disadvantaged communities; CHAD's need to draw upon their expertise and make them integral parts of CHAD-provider networks. In addition, CHAD programs will invest in the communities they serve and to develop new health resources, such as school-based clinics, clinics in public housing and mobile screening programs.

CHAD programs will be publicly accountable, their performance measured by their record in controlling costs, their members' ex-

pressed satisfaction, and their impact on the health status of the community. Each CHAD will also be subject to regular quality evaluations by independent evaluators.

On a national level, outcomes and other data from all CHAD plans will be collected and analyzed. In this way, we can determine which approaches are most successful in improving health status and replicate them in other communities across the country.

Finally, in order to facilitate States' ability to contract with health access plans, the bill exempts such plans from the so-called 75-25 composition of enrollment rule. This rule prohibits a State from contracting with a managed care plan unless the plan has at least 25 percent commercial enrollment. The 75-25 rule was intended originally to promote quality of care, by ensuring that a plan's Medicaid members would receive the same services as its private-pay members.

The 75-25 rule, however, ignores the realities of the inner-city neighborhoods where most Medicaid recipients live. In those neighborhoods, there are not likely to be enough privately insured individuals for a plan to satisfy the 25 percent commercial enrollment requirement. Imposing the 75-25 rule on health access plans would therefore be counterproductive, since it would divert their energy and resources from the medically and economically disadvantaged communities they are intended to serve. Therefore, rather than attempt to achieve quality indirectly by means of the 75-25 rule, the bill approaches the issue head on by imposing rigorous quality assurance standards on health access plans.

Health care is a significant factor in rebuilding inner-city communities. If we want to produce an employable work force, individuals living in these communities must be healthy and free of high-risk and destructive behaviors. Health care, in short, is the cornerstone of economic opportunity. This legislation is intended to erect that foundation by rebuilding the health care infrastructure in low-income communities, by coordinating the delivery of health care, and by linking health care with economic revitalization. This is an ambitious goal, and one which has been put off for far too long.

IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF COLONIAL PARK FIRE CO. NO. 1

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to recognize the 50th anniversary of a central Pennsylvania institution, the Colonial Park Fire Co. No. 1.

Since its creation by a group of community-minded citizens in February 1944, the Colonial Park Fire Co. has been there in times of need for residents of Lower Paxton Township. During a half-century of service, the company has saved many valuable lives and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property.

Of course, a fire department is only as strong as the people it protects, and the Colo-

nial Park Fire Co. has been fortunate enough to serve a community of solid supporters who built the company from the ground up.

I want to congratulate the Colonial Park Fire Co. for its 50 years of public service, and extend my best wishes for its future.

IN HONOR OF JOHN CASTILLO, JR.,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE
SAN LEANDRO BOYS' AND GIRLS'
CLUB

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor John Castillo, Jr., the executive director of the San Leandro Boys' and Girls' Club, for his many dedicated years of service to the youth of San Leandro.

John Castillo has been affiliated with the club since 1946, when he began as a junior staff member and joined the boxing team. Over the next 10 years, under the guidance of Mike Luciano, he became the northern California boxing champion of Boys' Clubs and was once selected as Boy of the Year. Boxing brought John to California State—Chico on a scholarship and then into the Army for 2 years, where he served with the 6th Army in Washington and 7th Army in Korea as a boxing coach. After leaving the service, John Castillo became a trusted and successful local insurance agent; his best years with the Boys' Club were yet to come.

In 1970, John became an active member of the board of directors of the San Leandro Boys' Club. Since 1978, he has been executive director of the club. Over the years he has been recognized for his leadership on several occasions: I in 1974 he was selected to receive the Man and Boy Award from the club; in 1984 he received the Professional of the Year Award, and in 1990 was named Citizen of the Year by the San Leandro Lions Club.

At the end of February, John Castillo retired as executive director. His family, friends, and colleagues will host a special dinner for him on Saturday, April 30, 1994, to recognize his commitment and service to the club.

I salute John Castillo, Jr., for his hard work, patience, and dedication to the San Leandro Boys' and Girls' Club. His work in our community is probably far from over. Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my colleagues will join me in congratulating this leader who has changed the lives of many young citizens.

SERVICE TO OTHERS KNOWS NO
AGE LIMITS—SALUTE TO A CON-
TRIBUTING CENTENARIAN

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, today I have the privilege of honoring a remarkable American from my district, California's 38th. Mrs. Leone Jackson not only has reached her centennial

birthday, but has shown us all that age does not diminish a person's ability to serve others.

Teaching has been the lifelong devotion of Mrs. Jackson of Bellflower, CA, who celebrated her 100th birthday in March. She began her career as an educator in a one-room schoolhouse in Nebraska almost 80 years ago and, today, she is still teaching groups of English-as-a-second-language students who come to her home. In between, she left Nebraska in 1929, moving to California, where she earned her master's degree at the University of Southern California by working in a hardware store and selling toothbrushes door-to-door. In 1942, Mrs. Jackson took a teaching position in Paramount, CA. She retired from there in 1962 after serving as principal of Lincoln Elementary School.

But even in retirement, teaching was still in her blood. At the age of 68, Mrs. Jackson joined the Peace Corps and was sent to Lima, Peru, where she taught English.

When Mrs. Jackson returned to southern California after her Peace Corps service, she learned that the Paramount Unified School District was having problems with a growing number of new students who did not know English. Mrs. Jackson responded by starting what would become Paramount's first English-as-a-second-language [ESL] program.

At first, Paramount's ESL program was run out of Mrs. Jackson's house. Later, it moved to the Paramount Adult School campus. And today, 32 years after her official retirement from the classroom, Mrs. Jackson is still teaching a few ESL students at her home.

In addition to her work with non-English-speaking students, this exceptional woman is writing two books about her family history. When published, these volumes will join Mrs. Jackson's other works, which are collections of letters and poetry.

Leone Jackson is an inspiration for us all. Not only does she have extraordinary energy and longevity—which she attributes to never staying overnight in a hospital and to drinking gallons of milk—but she has maintained a century-spanning commitment to helping others.

I join with Leone Jackson's family, friends, and students, both current and former, to wish her a happy 100th birthday and to praise her continuing dedication to serving her community.

INTRODUCTION OF BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA SELF-DEFENSE
ACT OF 1994, H.R. 4290

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced the "Bosnia and Herzegovina Self-Defense Act of 1994," H.R. 4290, along with Mr. HYDE, Mr. GINGRICH, and Mr. DORNAN.

This legislation requires the President to terminate the United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, it makes available to the President up to \$200 million in drawdown authority to provide United States military assistance to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Earlier this week, the conference committee on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, H.R. 2333, approved a provision for the conference report on that measure that amply explains the legal and policy basis for unilateral termination of the United States arms embargo of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That provision goes on to urge the President to unilaterally terminate the arms embargo and to provide appropriate military assistance to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The conference report on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act should be approved by both Houses of Congress next week, and I fully expect that it will be signed into law.

The bill I have introduced today builds on the Bosnia and Herzegovina provision of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act by putting into practice the policy urged by that provision.

There should be no question about the wisdom of ending the arms embargo. President Clinton endorsed that step many months ago, and he has never retreated from that position. The only question is whether the United States must wait for the United Nations to act before ending the embargo, or end the embargo on its own. The Foreign Relations Act makes clear that the United States can act on its own. Considering the human and moral disaster confronting us in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there can be no excuse for further delay.

The Senate is today considering a measure being offered by Senator DOLE that would implement essentially the same policy as our bill. The House should also proceed expeditiously to consider this issue.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this timely measure. I request that the full text of the legislation be included at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 4290

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Bosnia-Herzegovina Self-Defense Act of 1994."

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings: (1) For the reasons stated in the conference report on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (H.R. 2333), the Congress has found that continued application of an international arms embargo to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina contravenes that government's inherent right of individual or collective self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and therefore is inconsistent with the international law.

(2) Before deploying United States Armed Forces to defend the territorial integrity and political independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or to enforce United Nations mandates in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the United States should seek to provide the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina with the means necessary to exercise its inherent right of self-defense.

SEC. 3. TERMINATION OF ARMS EMBARGO.

(a) TERMINATION.—The President shall terminate the United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina upon receipt from that government of a request for assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

(b) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "United States arms embargo of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina" means the application to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina of—

(1) the policy adopted July 10, 1991, and published in the Federal Register of July 19, 1991 (58 Fed. Reg. 33322) under the heading "Suspension of Munitions Export Licenses to Yugoslavia"; and

(2) any similar policy being applied by the United States Government as of the date of receipt of the request described in subsection (a) pursuant to which approval is denied for transfers of defense articles and defense services to the former Yugoslavia.

SEC. 4. PROVISION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

(a) POLICY.—The President should provide appropriate military assistance to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina upon receipt from that government of a request for assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE—

(1) DRAWDOWN AUTHORITY.—If the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina requests United States assistance in exercising its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, the President is authorized to direct the drawdown of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training in order to provide assistance to the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Such assistance shall be provided on such terms and conditions as the President may determine.

(2) LIMITATION ON VALUE OF TRANSFERS.—The aggregate value (as defined in section 664(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training provided under this subsection may not exceed \$200,000,000.

(3) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORIZATION.—The authority provided to the President in paragraph (1) expires at the end of fiscal year 1995.

(4) LIMITATION ON ACTIVITIES.—Members of the United States Armed Forces who perform defense services or provide military education and training outside the United States under this subsection may not perform any duties of a combatant nature, including any duties related to training and advising that may engage them in combat activities.

(5) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Within 60 days after any exercise of the authority of paragraph (1) and every 60 days thereafter, the President shall report in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate concerning the defense articles, defense services, and military education and training being provided and the use made of such articles, services, and education and training.

(6) REIMBURSEMENT.—(A) Defense articles, defense services, and military education and training provided under this subsection shall be made available without reimbursement to the Department of Defense except to the extent that funds are appropriated pursuant to subparagraph (B).

(B) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the applicable appropriation, fund, or account for the value (as defined in section 664(m) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) of defense articles, defense services, or military education and training provided under this subsection.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1993 MISSISSIPPI DELTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize the 1993 football team of Mississippi Delta Community College in Moorhead, MS, on winning the National Junior College Athletic Association Championship.

The Mississippi Delta Community College Trojan football team had a perfect 11-0 season in 1993 and was ranked as the number one team in the Nation for 6 weeks during the regular season. The team averaged 378 yards in total offense per game and limited opposing teams to 200 yards in total offense per game. In addition, the Trojans averaged 32 points per game and held opponents to an average of 10 points per game.

The Trojans also won the State Championship and the Region 13 title which is comprised of teams in Mississippi and Louisiana. Many of these young men also received numerous individual honors during the regular season and the playoff season.

The 1993 Trojan football team was led by head coach James Gray, assistant coaches Jim Southward, Jeff Tatum, Terry Moore, and John Withrow and athletic trainer Domino Bellipanni. These men were named coaches of the year among coaches in the State community colleges.

This football team has brought national attention to Mississippi Delta Community College and the town of Moorhead, MS. Many of these young men excel in the classroom and in their extracurricular and community activities. These young men are to be commended for their outstanding athletic achievement and contributions to the State and Nation.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP WILBERT MCKINLEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, we all believe that serving the public is a noble endeavor, and that is why we serve in the House of Representatives. An equally difficult and even nobler service is being one of the Lord's servants. Bishop Wilbert McKinley of Elim Church in Brooklyn, NY serves his Lord through various religious and civic activities.

Bishop McKinley was reared in Panama, and at the age of 13 answered the call to serve his Lord. His unsatiable thirst for knowledge about man's duties to God led him to seek knowledge in a variety of settings. He studied at Zion Bible Institute in Providence, RI; the University of Pittsburgh, where he received a degree in history; the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, and the Reformed Episcopal Seminary in Philadelphia, PA, where he received a master of divinity degree.

The bishop has incorporated unabiding faith in action with scholarship. He has sought to

share his knowledge and experience with the black community and church. His ministerial efforts are international in scope. Bishop McKinley believes in ministering to individual and community needs; which is why he has been directly responsible for revitalizing the community he resides in. His efforts include the refurbishment of seven buildings, consisting of a school and three residences. Additionally, he has offered an attentive ear and compassionate heart to homeless men and women in shelters on Bedford and Lexington Avenues.

Bishop McKinley founded his church 29 years ago. Located on Madison Street in Brooklyn, it has over 1,000 members, with a personal staff of 12 to attend to the needs of his congregation.

I have personally witnessed the profound impact of Bishop McKinley's efforts within the Brooklyn community. I am pleased to acknowledge Bishop McKinley and his selfless acts of service to his Lord.

RETURN TO STRONGER 5 MPH BUMPER STANDARD

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation I have proposed during each of the last five Congresses to restore automobile bumper protection standards to the 5-mile-per-hour requirement that was in force when the Reagan administration took office in 1981.

Beginning in 1978, new cars were equipped with bumpers capable of withstanding any damage in accidents occurring at 5 m.p.h. or less. That action was taken in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972, which requires the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA] to set a bumper standard that seek(s) to obtain the maximum feasible reduction of cost to the public and to the consumer.

As part of the Reagan administration's effort to ease what it called the regulatory burden on the automobile industry, NHTSA reduced the standard to 2.5 m.p.h. in 1982, claiming that weaker bumpers would be lighter, and would, therefore, cost less to install and replace, and would provide better fuel economy. This supposedly meant a consumer would save money over the life of a car, since the lower purchase and fuel costs should outweigh the occasionally higher cost of any accident. The administration promised at the time to provide bumper data to consumers, so that car buyers could make informed choices about the amount they wished to spend for extra bumper protection.

This experiment has been a total failure. None of the anticipated benefits of a weaker bumper standard has materialized. Crash tests conducted by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety [IIHS] have shown year after year that bumper performance has little or nothing to do with bumper weight or car price. Lighter bumpers seem to perform just as well as heavier ones in accidents, and bumpers on inexpensive autos perform just as well as or

better than the bumpers on expensive autos. In fact, some of the heaviest and most expensive bumpers serve no energy-absorbing purpose at all. Adding insult to injury, NHTSA has virtually ignored its promise to make adequate crash safety and damage information available to consumers.

What has happened is that consumers are spending hundreds of millions of dollars in extra repair costs and higher insurance premiums because of the extra damage incurred in low-speed accidents. In IIHS's latest series of 5-mile-per-hour crash tests, all of the nine 1993 midsize four-door models tested sustained more than \$1,000 in damage; five sustained more than \$3,000 in damage. That a consumer would be faced with this amount of damage after an accident occurring at 5 m.p.h. is both offensive and totally unnecessary.

There is no doubt that consumers overwhelmingly favor a stricter bumper standard—a survey conducted in 1992 by the Insurance Research Council found that almost 70 percent of respondents said cars should have bumpers that provide protection in low-speed collisions and over 80 percent said they would choose protective bumpers over stylish bumpers. Surely no one buying a new car would prefer the extra inconvenience and cost associated with damage sustained in low-speed accidents with weaker bumpers to the virtually negligible additional cost, if any, of stronger bumpers.

Both Consumers Union, which has petitioned NHTSA unsuccessfully to rescind the change, and the Center for Auto Safety strongly support Federal legislation requiring a return to the 5 m.p.h. bumper standard. The insurance industry also strongly believes rolling back the bumper standard was an irresponsible move and supports a stronger standard as a way of controlling auto insurance costs.

Mr. Speaker, the Reagan administration made a serious, costly mistake when it rolled back the bumper standard. It has cost consumers many hundreds of millions of dollars—with no offsetting benefit at all. Some manufacturers have continued voluntarily to supply the stronger bumpers. But car buyers, who cannot look at a bumper system and judge how it would perform, have no easy way of knowing whether cars have the stronger or weaker bumpers.

Reestablishing a 5 m.p.h. bumper standard would be one of the most effective and easiest measures Congress could approve this year to help reduce excessive automobile insurance costs. We can save consumers hundreds of millions of dollars by reinstating a proven regulation that worked well in actual practice. We cannot allow rhetoric about the burden of Government regulation and the advantages of free market economics to blind us to the reality of the unnecessary costs of minor automobile accidents. It is long past time to restore rationality to automobile bumper protection standards.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this proposal to restore the 5-mile-per-hour bumper standard.

TRIBUTE TO LINDA BRITSCHGI

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of an outstanding public servant in my home district. Over her long and distinguished career, Linda Britschgi served the city of Holtville, CA, as a true representative of the people.

Her service for 5 years on the Holtville Planning Commission, 12 years on the City Council and two terms as the Mayor of Holtville composed an important chapter in the history of this small desert town. Whether she was fighting for street repairs or other infrastructure projects, Linda Britschgi maintained the interests of Holtville as her first priority. Over the years, she recognized the need to attract new business to the area and helped facilitate the Imperial Valley's increasing role as a region of commerce. Linda championed the cause of providing low-income housing for city residents, and represented the interests of the family as chairperson of the Wesley Day Care Board of Directors. Throughout her tenure, she was also deeply involved in community group activities.

As the mother of three, Linda Britschgi balanced her family life with the life of a determined public servant. Such dedication is worthy of compliment and I wish her the best in all of her future endeavors.

TRAVEL AGENTS HONORED FOR THEIR ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the travel and tourism industry on the occasion of the travel industry march on Washington sponsored by the American Society of Travel Agents.

The importance of the travel and tourism industry often is overlooked, but the industry is our Nation's number one exporter, number two employer and will be America's largest industry by 2000. It generates \$350 billion in annual sales, which adds up to 7 percent of the gross domestic product. The march provides industry leaders with an opportunity to discuss their concerns with Members of Congress.

Travel and tourism is a growing industry for a very simple reason: Americans are traveling in record numbers. Travel agents want our help to keep the industry healthy and growing. There are several things we can do:

Reduce the tax burden on travelers. The industry is stymied by the heavy tax burden it carries. That is the principle focus of this year's march on Washington. In the last 5 years, travel taxes at the Federal, State and local levels have increased a staggering 75 percent. Travel and tourism activities will not be able to compete effectively if the cumulative burden of taxes at all levels of government forces consumers to spend their discretionary dollars elsewhere.

Pass legislation to promote travel safety. The Travelers Protection Act is part of the major crime bill now under consideration. It is designed to strengthen penalties against those who commit a crime against a domestic or foreign tourist. Further exploration of ways to make America safer for guests also is needed.

Combat telemarketing scams through legislation such as the Telemarketing Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act, which is now in conference. This measure makes it more difficult for travel scam artists to operate.

I thank the American Society of Travel Agents for bringing the importance of its industry to the attention of the U.S. Congress and wish the members much success in their annual march on Washington.

IN RECOGNITION OF DRUG-FREE DRESS UP SUMMIT DAY, 1994

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Friday, April 22, as Drug-Free Dress Up Day at several of Jersey City's public schools, and to pay tribute to all of those people who have worked so hard on this program as part of the war against drugs.

Obviously, but unfortunately, drug abuse is a serious problem which we face not only in New Jersey, but all across this Nation and around the world. Drugs destroy relationships, and eventually lives. Drugs can turn the most promising individual into a helpless victim. Substance abuse is a problem we must work together to solve. We cannot let it destroy our youth and therefore, our Nation's future. That is what a group of students from Jersey City public schools are working toward.

By hosting their first annual Drug-Free Dress Up Day Summit, students from public schools Nos. 8, 27, Christa McAuliffe School No. 28, and Fred W. Martin School No. 41 are demonstrating their commitment to saying no to alcohol, drugs, and tobacco. They are also saying no to violence and yes to safe neighborhoods and strong community schools. They are showing that they appreciate the value of a good education and the role it can play in their lives. They are striving to educate themselves and their fellow Americans about the dangers of substance abuse and the negative impact it can have on their lives.

The Drug-Free Dress Up Day Summit is designed to urge students to exercise the best moral values, build positive self-esteem, and develop self-confidence. More importantly, the program seeks to help students develop the discipline they need to reach their full academic potential. These are all ingredients which are necessary for achieving success.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to pay tribute to those who have worked so hard to make this day a reality and who are committed to doing their part in the war against drugs. Justin Brown, Nandane Ramdin, Luis Suarez, Michael Sidhom, Shatabdi Pokal, Kareema Gadsden, Michelle Cosby, Antoine Williams, Tamika Haywood, Dana Cohen,

Luzyvette Severino, Melissa Torres, and Ashia Barnes all deserve a great deal of recognition for their efforts. If these current efforts are any indication of what their futures will be like, I am confident that they will be very promising.

ELEANOR KRATZER IS A LIVING LEGEND

HON. RICK SANTORUM

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. Speaker, it is truly special when a community finds the opportunity to pay tribute to a worthy citizen. I am honored to join in such a tribute for Eleanor Kratzer, a woman of extraordinary energy and talent with an unswerving commitment to her community.

The list of people who have been touched in some way by Eleanor Kratzer's giving is unending. Throughout the years, Eleanor has contributed her leadership efforts to such organizations as the McKeesport Pre-School for Exceptional Children, the Women's Club of McKeesport, the Mon-Yough Unit of the American Cancer Society, the McKeesport Area Thiel College Women's Club, the YWCA board, the Semper Fidelis Club, and many others. She has also worked throughout her life with the Girl Scouts and Hadassah.

Currently, Eleanor is a trustee of the YWCA, a member of the Salvation Army Corps advisory board, the McKeesport Symphony Auxiliary, the American Legion Auxiliary, and the 20th Century Club, among others. Frankly, her generous efforts are so numerous and extensive that even this forum provides insufficient space to appraise them.

As a professional journalist and an editor with the McKeesport Daily News in McKeesport, PA, Eleanor had the opportunity to share her insight with readers throughout the Mon Valley. Her work as a journalist has earned her the considerable respect and admiration of both her colleagues and readership.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Eleanor Kratzer's contributions to her community deserve our highest accolades and profound admiration. I join her friends, colleagues, and family in saluting her.

TRIBUTE TO THE YAZOO CITY HIGH SCHOOL CHORUS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize the Yazoo City high school chorus of Yazoo City, MS for being selected to represent the State of Mississippi in the 1994 American Musical Salute to the Veterans of World War II and the Bicentennial Anniversary of the Founding of Washington, DC., which will be held in Washington from May 8, 1994 through May 14, 1994.

The Yazoo City high school chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Jevonne McCoy, is com-

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prised of 27 young men and 42 young women. The choir has consistently received superior performance ratings in State choral contests. While in Washington, the choir will sing at the U.S. Capitol, the Lincoln Memorial, the Pentagon and at Arlington National Cemetery in a ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Yazoo City high school chorus is comprised of an outstanding group of young men and women. Many students are honor students, participate in numerous extracurricular activities and serve as volunteers with various nonprofit organizations in the Yazoo City community. In addition, these students graduate from high school and proceed to attend college and assume leadership positions in the State and the Nation. These young men and women are to be commended for this high honor. They will represent Yazoo City and the State of Mississippi with great distinction.

DEMOCRATS' 3-D STRATEGY TO THWART CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I was very distressed to read earlier this week that the Speaker is now talking about putting off consideration of the bipartisan congressional reform bill until later this summer, if then, and that he may even agree to splitting it up into several measures. Moreover, I have learned that the Rules Committee will probably come out with a chairman's mark for amendment purposes that will water down the joint reform committee's work considerably.

Mr. Speaker, I think the writing is on the wall as to what is going on here. It seems evident to me that the Democrat leadership is adopting a 3-D strategy to thwart congressional reform. The 3-D's stand for divide, dilute, and delay.

Unlike the old 3-D movies where you wore special glasses so that things would seem to jump out at you from the screen, the Democrats' 3-D policy is one of wearing blinders where it comes to recognizing and addressing the internal problems that beset this Congress—all in the hope that they disappear from the screen.

Mr. Speaker, there is no reason for us not to pass a strong congressional reform bill this spring before we take up the appropriations and health bills on the floor.

Everyone knows that the closer we get to adjournment the more excuse the leadership will have either to avoid allowing for amendments to strengthen the bill, or for even taking up the bill at all. Let's not try to kid ourselves or the American people that this place ain't broke and don't need fixing. The voters know better and will tell us so at the polls in November if we don't set about cleaning our own House now.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COSMETIC, TOILETRY, AND FRAGRANCE ASSOCIATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, 1994 marks the 100th anniversary of the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association.

This organization admirably serves its 500 members and millions of consumers through a variety of safety, regulatory, and public service programs. One such program, which I have personally observed, is "Look Good . . . Feel Better," which is a joint effort of CTFA, the American Cancer Society, and the National Cosmetology Association. This free program helps women cancer patients learn how to use makeup techniques to cope with changes in appearance caused by chemotherapy and radiation treatments. Last year, 26,000 women were helped by the program, which is available in every State and four foreign countries. The program is also available in Spanish to better serve the Latino community.

President Clinton paid special tribute to "Look Good . . . Feel Better" in his congratulatory message to the CTFA membership during its recent centennial anniversary meeting. I would like to join President Clinton in saluting CTFA for its 100 years of achievement, and I ask that his message be inserted in the RECORD:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, March 1, 1994.

Greetings to everyone gathered in Boca Raton, Florida, for the centennial anniversary meeting of the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association. I am delighted to congratulate all of you on one hundred years of dedicated service to the personal products industry.

In coming together on this occasion, you are renewing your time-honored commitment to quality, innovation, and excellence. Best exemplified by your "Look Good . . . Feel Better" program to help cancer patients regain a strong self-image after treatment, the members of your organization have consistently proven your dedication to serving communities across the country. I hope you will take advantage of this exciting opportunity to exchange information and to examine new ways of meeting the needs of consumers. As we work to create new jobs and build the foundations of prosperity for the coming century, I commend you for your many contributions to these worthy goals.

Best wishes for an enjoyable and productive meeting.

BILL CLINTON.

INSURANCE FRAUD

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners [NAIC], in April 1991, initiated the call for a Federal fraud statute aimed at white-collar insurance fraud. Founded in 1871, the nonprofit

NAIC is our Nation's oldest organization of State officials. The NAIC is comprised of the chief insurance regulatory officials from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. At that time, I was proud to be the Commissioner of Insurance for North Dakota and the immediate past president of the NAIC.

The NAIC's proposal included the basic elements—false reports or overvaluing of land, property, or security; embezzlement or theft; false entries; and obstruction of regulatory proceedings—incorporated in the conference report to the omnibus crime bill from the 102d Congress. On January 27, 1993, Representatives DINGELL and BROOKS introduced H.R. 665, the Insurance Fraud Prevention Act of 1993, a freestanding insurance-fraud provision, which the Committee on the Judiciary has included in H.R. 4092, the omnibus crime bill. I congratulate Representatives, DINGELL and BROOKS for sponsoring H.R. 665, and I note that they introduced a similar bill in the 102d Congress. Further, I applaud the efforts of Representative SCHUMER for moving this legislation through the Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice.

While insurance should remain state regulated, there is certainly a role for the Federal Government to play in concert with the State insurance departments and the NAIC. The NAIC proposed this statute because the Federal Government has unequalled clout, reach, and investigatory and law enforcement resources. The State insurance departments are ready and willing to investigate and prosecute insurance fraud, often in cooperation with Federal law enforcement agencies. In certain circumstances, the States have not been able to prosecute wrongdoers—extradition, for example, can pose a formidable barrier—and this has motivated the State insurance departments and the NAIC to seek Federal assistance. Federal criminal statutes, with the law enforcement and judicial authority and resources of the United States behind them, offer both deterrence and punishment. While reasonable people may disagree over the need for Federal regulation of the business of insurance, I think we can all agree that a Federal criminal statute should be viewed as enhancing, not superseding, State law enforcement. Indeed, in a recent op-ed piece in the New York Times, March 11, 1994, Marianne Trump Barry, a Federal district judge in New Jersey and the chairwoman of the Criminal Law Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States, while criticizing too wide of an extension of Federal criminal jurisdiction, acknowledged that "U.S. courts have traditionally handled complex cases with nationwide impact: serious interstate offenses, organized crime and major drug enterprises, white-collar crime, State and local corruption and international offenses." Surely, complex, white-collar insurance fraud, often perpetrated by sophisticated, international criminals, should be a Federal crime.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the NAIC's original proposal called for stiff fines and long prison terms. As it would appear that the Federal Sentencing Guidelines determine the length of prison terms, I am not prepared to argue that the higher NAIC prison terms should have been adopted, though an argu-

ment can be made that including a substantial prison term in a statute provides a concrete indication of the importance Congress places on a particular crime. For example, the bank fraud statute, on which the NAIC modeled its insurance fraud proposal, provides for 30-year prison terms. The statute passed today provides for 10-year prison terms, which can be increased to 15 years when the safety or soundness of a financial institution is jeopardized. I continue to believe, along with the NAIC, that the fines should be increased to \$1 million, rather than the fines in the proposed statute of \$250,000 for individuals and \$500,000 for organizations.

Finally, I will note that in the 102d Congress one word was added in the conference committee, and included in H.R. 665, that remains troubling to those of us interested in the best possible regulation of the business of insurance. The adjective "financial" was added before "reports and documents" submitted to regulators or examiners, as in proposed § 1033(a)(1)(A). As a former insurance regulator, I believe this is a troubling addition. The insurance-fraud proposal does not include a definition of "financial" or of "financial reports or documents". A number of reports and documents are not explicitly "financial" in nature, but are nevertheless extremely important to effective insurance regulation. In "Failed Promises: Insurance Company Insolvencies," a report by the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Committee Print 101-P, February 1990, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations suggested there were abuses connected to such nonfinancial information as applications for licenses; filings on holding company transactions; filings on parent-subsidiary transactions; and filings on mergers, consolidations, and acquisitions. With the addition of one word—"financial"—it is quite possible that fraudulent activities in these areas would not be covered as Federal offenses. Based on my 7 years of experience as the commissioner of insurance for North Dakota, I happen to believe that these are rather significant activities. I believe that this legislation, without an adequate definition of "financial", should not include that adjective.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate has already passed an omnibus crime bill that includes an insurance-fraud statute. With our action today, I hope the 103d Congress will soon pass this provision. By making white-collar insurance fraud a Federal offense, we will give State insurance departments a strong weapon in their fight against insurance fraud.

RECOGNITION OF THE 11TH ANNUAL JAMES JOYCE RAMBLE

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 11th annual James Joyce Ramble. This road race is one of the truly extraordinary community events in my district and is unlike any other running event in the country.

The Ramble takes place on the historic streets of Dedham, MA and is named for the

great Irish author James Joyce. Each segment of the course is named after a Joyce literary work and actors perform staged readings throughout the race. This along with traditional folk music, bagpipes, and Irish stepdancing, combine to create the unique and festive environment that is enjoyed by runners and spectators alike.

At the heart of this event is charity. The race has donated well over \$20,000 to the Dana-Faber Institute for Cancer Research. I am confident that with strong public support and the assistance of the many fine sponsors it will continue being an important contributor.

Beyond this fine charity work, the Ramble serves another equally important purpose. Each year the Ramble actively supports and petitions on behalf of an amnesty international writer and prisoner of conscience. This effort has raised public consciousness over the plight of a number of authors, most notably Vaclav Havel.

This year the race is dedicated to Aung San Suu Kyi, a leader in Burma's democracy movement who has been held without charge or trial since 1989. Aung San Suu Kyi is the General Secretary for the National League of Democracy and her only alleged crime is the organization of peaceful protests. In her own words her protests are, "no more violent than is necessary to bank the keys of a typewriter." To date, she remains imprisoned with no contact with the outside world and there is no indication that she will ever be released.

I join the James Joyce Ramble and Amnesty International in urging the immediate release of Aung San Suu Kyi on humanitarian grounds. We can not ignore this case. There is no justification for the indefinite imprisonment of a peaceful activist, without a charge and without a trial.

I would also take this opportunity to salute the Ramble collaborative, race founder Martin Hanley, the local Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion and Disabled American Veterans, and the countless others who help organize the James Joyce Ramble and make it a success year after year. The spirit of charity and humanity that this event embodies cannot be overlooked.

IN HONOR OF DONALD L. BROWN'S WORK ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the accomplishments of an outstanding individual who has done an exceptional job of working for the health and welfare of the children in the Washington metropolitan region and throughout the United States.

On April 30 this year, Mr. Donald L. Brown, president of Children's National Medical Center, will conclude 10 years of service at the helm of that institution.

Mr. Speaker, health care is one of the most critical issues facing America. The health of our children is paramount and we must invest in their well-being because they will determine

the future of our Nation. Today, young people in our community have a strong and vibrant health care facility to serve them because of the commitment and foresight of Don Brown's leadership at Children's National Medical Center.

Today, Children's Hospital rests on a solid, enduring foundation. Our children, including those who live in Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, and Anne Arundel Counties, which I represent, and children from throughout the region and, indeed, the country, continue to have access to one of the finest pediatric hospitals in the world. We owe a great deal of thanks to Don Brown for his effective leadership.

Don began his association with Children's Hospital in 1984, when he joined the hospital as executive vice president and chief operating officer. In October 1986, he was named president and chief executive officer. Since then, he has provided outstanding leadership in guiding the development and growth of Children's Hospital.

Born in Fort Sill, OK, Don graduated from Oklahoma State University in 1965 with a bachelor's degree in business administration and finance. Next, he received a master of business administration degree in 1978 from Central State University, in Edmond, OK. From 1965 to 1968, Don spent 3 years of active duty as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army, serving in both command and staff roles. As a member of a combat air assault helicopter company, he delivered troops to combat operations and flew dust-off missions, picking up wounded soldiers and taking them to appropriate evacuation hospitals in Vietnam. As he would tell you, this was his first experience in triage and trauma medicine.

These events directed Don. He brought the Children's National Medical Center his practical life experience, his single-minded determination, his management skill, and his genuine vision for delivering the best possible pediatric health care.

Mr. Speaker, the development of dozens of model national programs from child protection to trauma, and their consolidation at a financially sound and robust institution, illustrate the story of Don's 10 years of leadership at Children's National Medical Center. The evidence of his clear vision abounds and is visible in the expansion of Children's clinical and research programs, as well as its financial management and physical plant modernization. Don Brown significantly expanded the financial base of Children's Hospital. Don has overseen a long range capital development plan, comprised of major fund-raising efforts for expansion of the hospital's facilities, research, and patient services. For example, the hospital has grown from 442,000 square feet in 1986 to 617,000 square feet in 1993. Space for research has grown from 30,000 square feet in 1986 to 75,000 square feet in 1993.

In addition, under Don's leadership, Children's expanded a number of its clinical activities. The hospital developed a pediatric trauma service—a national model—to provide care to children suffering from serious injuries. A 17-member team responds each time a seriously injured child arrives at the hospital. Last year, more than 1,600 children were admitted to Children's trauma service. The survival rate

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8415

of trauma patients in the emergency room is more than 90 percent today.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we all agree, Donald Brown has been the guiding light bringing the best possible service and medical treatment to children in our area. We, the people of the community, all owe a debt of gratitude for his years of dedicated service and join together in commending him for showing great determination and commitment to Children's Hospital. We thank you for your service and wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, each year some 4 million women are battered by their partners. The pain and suffering imposed on these women merits the strongest response from Congress. I am pleased to see that the Crime bill includes the Violence Against Women Act, which will provide needed funding to combat sexual and domestic violence.

In my district there are two facilities that offer alternatives for battered women. The Hubbard House provides a full range of services to victims of domestic violence, offering them safe refuge and an ability to overcome the challenges they face, rehabilitate their partners, and restore their lives to their fullest potential.

The Victims Services Center, the brainchild of Jacksonville City Councilman Eric Smith, is a highly successful model program funded by the city of Jacksonville, foundations, and local businesses. It provides needed services to victims of all types of crime including sex crimes, domestic violence, and crimes against children.

Mr. Speaker, we need more programs like these. Support for the Violence Against Women Act will give battered women across this Nation new opportunities to put their lives back on track.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM H. NATCHER

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues a tribute to the late William H. Natcher written by a very dear friend of mine from Louisville, who is also an eminently and nationally renowned pediatrician, Dr. Billy F. Andrews.

Dr. Andrews has written eloquently about a giant of the Congress and a revered political figure in Kentucky. I am sure all of my colleagues will enjoy Dr. Andrews' words about our late colleague, Bill Natcher.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM H. NATCHER

A perfect gentleman of the old school when duty, honor and country were highly respected and service in government one of the

highest expressions of that responsibility, such was U.S. Representative William H. Natcher of Kentucky. Truly a giant has passed from us. Many of his peers and many people would call him "noblest member of the American Congress, a true servant of the people." When many spoke with this respect or lack of confidence in our elected representatives, we could all point with pride to our Representative William H. Natcher as a man with great integrity, ability and wisdom. He will be greatly missed.

He once gave me a profound statement about his philosophy of life which I would like to share: "I want to wear out, never to rust out. While I burn my candle on both ends, I hope to be able to enjoy every flicker of the flame of life."

That he did!

My response was the poem in "Ideals and Inspirations":

LET YOUR LIFE LIKE A BURNING CANDLE BE

Let your life like a burning candle be
To cast light upon time for all to see.
Let it have a wide base that is strong
With a wick and enough wax to make it long.
Let its base have a deep, deep cup
Upon which the melted wax may sup
To then prolong the flicker and the flame
To capture actions worthy of your name;
And, if fate is generous, to give you fame.

We must try to live up to his example of high moral standards and conduct and be grateful for the life of service he gave to us. "Rest well thou good and faithful servant." There are many who loved you.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J. STACK

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, as a former marine and co-chair of the Vietnam-era Veterans in Congress [VVIC], I would like to call our colleagues attention to a story that appeared in Wednesday's Chicago Sun-Times about Thomas J. Stack.

Mr. Stack recently died after a 17-year long fight against cancer. We should all be proud of this individual. After distinguishing himself in Vietnam by his bravery and devotion to his fellow soldiers, he returned to the States and helped other Vietnam veterans readjust to civilian life.

[From Chicago Sun-Times, April 20, 1994]

THOMAS J. STACK RESTORED PRIDE FOR
VIETNAM VETERANS
(By Steve Neal)

He was among the more decorated soldiers of the Vietnam War.

But Thomas J. Stack seldom talked about this combat record.

On his return from Vietnam, Stack had a reunion in his basement with some of his pals from the Southwest Side. He wanted to know how they were doing. Stack never talked about himself much. But he helped a generation recover its lost pride.

Stack, 50, who died on Saturday after a 17-year bout with cancer, was a sergeant in the 9th Infantry Division in Vietnam who earned two Silver Stars, three Bronze Stars for valor and the Air Medal for taking part in more than 25 aerial missions over hostile territory.

"He was a hell of a man," said retired Gen. William C. Westmoreland, who commanded

U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968. "Tom showed great bravery and valor on the battlefield. He put his life on the line to protect his men," Westmoreland said Tuesday. He recalled that Stack was among the more selfless men that he had known.

In Stack's final hours, his spirits brightened when he received a phone call from Westmoreland at St. Francis Hospital in Blue Island. Stack smiled when he got the call from his wartime commander. "I just told him how much he meant to all of us and that we were pulling for him," said Westmoreland, 80, who frequently corresponded with Stack. "He's going to be missed."

When he was under fire in Vietnam, Stack responded with toughness and courage. In the face of enemy fire, he dove into a stream, saved an American soldier from drowning and also captured a Viet Cong officer. While serving as a platoon leader, Sgt. Stack was under fire with his men behind a rice-paddy dike. Stack led a charge that wiped out five bunkers, rescued wounded American soldiers, and took heavy Vietnamese casualties. On another occasion when his platoon was under heavy fire, Stack led an assault that knocked out enemy snipers. Stack was a soldier's soldier.

On coming home from the Vietnam War, Stack and other veterans were greeted by protesters who called them names. It bothered him that Vietnam veterans weren't treated fairly. Stack was in Washington, DC in 1982 for the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. He was deeply moved by the Wall and visited it often.

As part of the healing process from the Vietnam era, Stack organized the 1986 Vietnam Veterans Welcome Home Parade that brought more than 250,000 Vietnam veterans to Chicago. It was an extraordinary event. Westmoreland said Tuesday that Stack played an important role in the process of national reconciliation. "That cracked the ice. Vietnam was an unpopular war, and that rubbed off on the veterans," said Westmoreland. "But the Chicago parade cracked the ice on the country's attitude toward the Vietnam veteran and the veteran's attitude about himself. Other cities began honoring their veterans. Tom Stack started it all."

Stack received thousands of letters from parents and children of soldiers who had died in Vietnam, from veterans and from families of surviving veterans that thanked him for honoring the courage and sacrifices of American soldiers.

He was among the more heroic figures in his generation.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL AGENTS' MARCH ON WASHINGTON

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the American Society of Travel Agents' march today on Washington. We are indeed blessed to have among us in our beautiful city, these dedicated and hard-working individuals who help turn our travel dreams into reality.

Each year, with the help of travel and tourism professionals, thousands of tourists visit the sugar-white beaches of northwest Florida.

This industry has provided a boost not only to my district and State, but also to the entire Nation. The travel and tourism trade is the Nation's number one exporter, number two employer, and it is estimated that it will be America's largest industry by the year 2000.

The United States offers travellers and vacationers more diverse and exciting opportunities than any other nation in the world. And Americans have been taking advantage of these opportunities. A record number of individuals and families are leaving home in search of either adventure or relaxation. Sometimes both.

Every time you see a visitor here in this historic city, chances are that a travel and tourism professional was instrumental in arranging some aspect of this educational trip. I would like to personally thank our Nation's travel and tourism professionals for bringing such fulfillment and happiness to the lives of so many individuals.

MONROE HIGH SCHOOL VOCALISTS HONORED

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in rising today to recognize the tremendous achievements of the vocal performance groups of Monroe High School in Monroe, MI.

Monroe High School's concert choir and singing groups, Generations of Sound and Expressions, have been selected to represent the State of Michigan in the upcoming Normandy Liberation and Bicentennial Music Celebration. Michigan's Governor has issued a proclamation recognizing these performers as the official Michigan representatives to this prestigious festival. As part of this highly regarded event, taking place here in our Nation's capital from April 28 through May 1, the groups will perform at the Pentagon, the Navy Memorial, and the Lincoln Memorial. They will also perform during a wreathlaying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery.

Selection to represent the great State of Michigan in the Normandy Liberation and Bicentennial Music Celebration is only the most recent accomplishment of this exceptional vocal music department whose hallmark is excellence in performance. Director John C. Tyner, and Assistant Director Catherine Brodie, have worked with accompanist Noreen Monhollen to build a program that stands as a shining example for schools in Michigan and throughout the Midwest. Their hard work, coupled with the dedication and perseverance of many gifted students, made the successes of the Monroe High School choirs possible.

The Monroe High School singers have performed at many State music conferences, toured cities such as Toronto, Boston, St. Louis, New York, and Washington, and released several outstanding recordings. In 1992, the choirs received the distinct honor of being declared National Grand Champions at the National Music Heritage Festival in St. Louis.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to the talented young people of the Monroe High School choirs who will be representing Michigan at the Normandy Liberation and Bicentennial Music Celebration. I am also pleased to recognize the outstanding achievements of this extraordinary program located in my congressional district. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating these fine musicians and their instructors who together have dedicated themselves to excellence.

HONORING THE MILFORD, CT, SENIOR CENTER

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, as the Nation focuses on health care reform, it is important to recognize programs, organizations, and people who are working to obtain our national goals: Lowering costs of health care and broadening coverage so that all Americans can take advantage of the highest quality health care in the world. Through the leadership and initiative of residents of the Third Congressional District of Connecticut, south central Connecticut has many models of health care delivery worthy of recognition. Today, I want to honor one such program: The Pre-Day-Care Frail Program of the Milford Senior Center in Milford, CT.

In a time of shrinking budgets and increased demands, many local governments find themselves cutting back on the critical programs that enhance daily life for their residents. But the city of Milford has refused to allow budgetary challenges to alter its role as a vital and responsible government. The Milford Senior Center stands as an example for all who are concerned with providing adequate care to our senior citizens.

The senior center offers elderly residents of Milford an opportunity to share a good meal, go dancing, get exercise, play cards, or just visit with one another 5 days a week. With no cost to the participant, elderly residents can patronize the center as little or as often as possible, without having to worry about a financial burden or social stigma.

Committed to assisting Milford's elderly in remaining active and independent, Executive Director Kathi McDonnell-Bissell, recognizes that the center has a responsibility to those residents whose fragile condition prevent them from visiting the center on their own. Equipped with coordinator, Betti Shey, several part-time nurses, and many, many committed volunteers, the program provides seniors' caregivers with auxiliary care and a much needed break. In many cases, the center gives family members an opportunity to work outside the home that they would not otherwise have. Because of the center, seniors can stay at home longer, and receive needed care and companionship. On any given weekday morning, staff arrive at the homes of over 95 seniors, to assist them in getting dressed and transport them to the center. They remain at the center until late afternoon, enjoying the company of others and participating in a variety of social activities.

Mr. Speaker, the Milford Senior Center is a community response to a nationwide need. When an elderly parent or spouse needs special care and the company of others, but their caregiver must work outside the home, American families are often faced with a very difficult decision.

Fortunately, for the residents of Milford, they have a choice, a choice that works. The Milford Senior Center answers the modern problem of spiraling health care costs with old fashioned community support. It is taking Connecticut residents one step closer to our national health care objective by providing accessible and affordable care to its elderly. Seniors can stay in the homes that they love, remain independent longer, and receive the care and companionship that they need. I applaud the Milford Senior Center and its Pre-Day-Care Frail Program for presenting the families of Milford with an alternative to costly, institutionalized and antiseptic care for our seniors.

INTERNATIONAL SURFING MUSEUM

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, in the United States we take great pride in our people's athletic ability. In California in particular surfing is a sport that has captured our imagination and impacted our culture. Huntington Beach is the location of the International Surfing Museum that claims international status and exclusivity. This museum is dedicated to the sport of surfing. Huntington Beach claims the title "Surf City, USA."

This museum is the product of the vision and dedication of many generous surfing enthusiasts. This museum celebrates the rich culture and the pioneers of this exciting sport. The sport of surfing encompasses dedicated sportsmen and women of all ages and walks of life.

As a surfer it is with special pride that I announce that museum directors Ann and Earl Beasley of Huntington Beach will represent the International Surfing Museum at the International Amateur Surfing Contest to be held in Brazil from May 1 through 17, 1994.

Over 500 contestants from 40 countries including 25 surfers from the United States will participate in the world series of surfing.

On behalf of the House of Representatives I wish all the U.S. contestants the best of luck.

I also wish the International Surfing Museum in Huntington Beach, CA continued success in progress toward becoming the recognized repository of the memorabilia that will celebrate the history and culture of a sport in which I am pleased to participate.

The foundation that operates the museum encourages all those interested in surfing to join in active participation through membership and donations of memorabilia from throughout the world so that there can be assembled in one place a definitive collection explaining of the history of this international sport.

The International Surfing Museum is located at 411 Olive St. in Huntington Beach and I en-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

courage all who want to know more about this exciting sport to visit.

U.N. MEMBERSHIP FOR TAIWAN

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, as we mark the 15th anniversary of the passage of the Taiwan Relations Act, the legislative keystone governing United States relations with the people of Taiwan, it is an ideal time to reflect on the fact that there are still a handful of countries in the world that are not represented in the United Nations, and Taiwan (Republic of China) is one of these countries. The people and Government of Taiwan have expressed a strong desire to participate in the United Nations and its affiliated organizations.

In the economic field, Taiwan is the 14th largest trading nation in the world; its gross national product is the world's 20th largest; its annual per capita income exceeds \$10,000; it has the largest foreign exchange reserves worldwide at \$80 billion; it is the United States' sixth largest trading partner. But Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations.

In the field of democracy, Taiwan has begun to make exceptional progress in recent years toward establishing democracy and securing political freedoms for its people. Martial law was lifted, political prisoners were released, improvements were made allowing the people of Taiwan to exercise more basic freedoms. But again, Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations.

Despite this economic and political progress and despite the people of Taiwan's wish to be recognized, Taiwan has never been represented in the United Nations as a country. This gross lack of international recognition has left 21 million voices unheard in world affairs.

Despite the possibility of China's threat of using its veto power, the past and current United Nations practices concerning the parallel representation for the two Germanys and the two Koreas have set a useful and important precedent for both sides of the Taiwan Straits to be represented in the United Nations respectively.

Mr. Speaker, the fact remains that 21 million residents of free and democratic Taiwan are not represented in the United Nations clearly goes against the United Nations principle of universal representation. With Taiwan's ever increasing economic and political importance, the argument which was used for China over 20 years ago must be applied to Taiwan's current bid to enter the United Nations; Taiwan must now join the United Nations to strengthen the authority and prestige of the United Nations.

ACCESS TO RURAL HEALTH INFORMATION ACT

HON. KARAN ENGLISH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Access to Rural Health Information Act. This legislation will help provide rural Americans with information they need to make sound decisions about their health.

The Access to Rural Health Information Act would establish a toll-free rural health care telephone hotline, through which rural residents can obtain information about medical services available in their area including physician referrals, emergency services, preventive and prenatal care, immunizations, and the availability of counseling for substance abuse, domestic violence, and sexual abuse. Information about location of health providers, and travel times and directions would also be available.

Mr. Speaker, 25 percent of all Americans reside in rural areas like district 6 in Arizona. Rural residents are all too familiar with the frustration of trying to locate even basic information in areas of this country that have been traditionally underserved by the health care delivery system. Making sure that people can easily get this information is the first step toward improving access, quality, and cost containment in rural areas.

There is also a personal side to this story. Some health problems may carry a social stigma in small towns. In urban areas, all it takes is opening the telephone book to find a detailed listing of physicians, clinics, support groups, and other critical information about health problems. In rural areas, where people may have grown up with the only doctor in town, confidentiality may be a problem. A toll-free hotline will help people easily find a professional, confidential source from which to learn about various medical problems.

My bill would require the existing State offices of rural health to administer the rural health care hotline. The office of rural health has done a tremendous job serving as a clearinghouse for rural communities and health professionals who need to learn the newest medical technology or to recruit a primary care physician. My bill would build on this success and make information available directly to the consumer.

Rural America faces a tough challenge in providing health care to its residents. Primarily, these problems can be attributed to the lack of primary care providers, physical and economic barriers, and the fragile nature of rural health care delivery systems dependent on a sparse population base. When a rural area loses its doctor, it often loses its health care.

Rural areas find it difficult to attract and retain medical professionals for many reasons. These include lower incomes earned by rural physicians, higher operating costs, heavier patient case loads, and isolation from major medical facilities. In Holbrook, AZ, three primary care physicians serve 7,000 residents.

Even when a person drives 2 hours to seek care from a doctor, he or she may spend all

day waiting to get treated. The Winslow Indian Health Center, built in 1930, has a standard 3- to 4-hour wait just for a basic appointment. These and many other medical facilities face doctor shortages and other serious problems.

The deteriorating physical infrastructure and fragile nature of rural health delivery systems threaten access to care. Hospitals in rural areas struggle to stay open, and community and migrant health centers continually face uphill financial battles to remain solvent. In Globe, AZ, the only hospital shut down recently leaving an entire city and its surrounding area without any needed medical facilities.

Beyond the obvious problem of lack of medical facilities, rural Americans typically find themselves left out of the employment-based health insurance system. With a large percentage of rural Americans working in seasonal jobs, in small businesses, self-employed, or unemployed, many lack any health insurance at all. In fact, over 7 million rural Americans are without basic health insurance, and are unable to pay high out-of-pocket costs for even routine, preventive treatment.

Finally, one of the most critical health problems associated with rural communities centers around the problem of transportation. Sheer travel distance is a problem. Poor road conditions and bad weather can make traveling to seek medical treatment a hazard in and of itself. The lack of emergency medical services increases the risk of fatalities from car, farming, and other accidents. It is estimated that a well organized emergency medical service can cut injuries and deaths by as much as 15 to 20 percent.

There are complex, and unique problems facing rural Americans as they seek access to medical care. These issues must be addressed in the context of the on-going health care reform debate. Many existing, innovative programs including the area health education centers, National Health Service Corps, and the development of telecommunications have already started to deal with access to care in rural areas. Building on these and other successful programs will help ensure quality, medical care to rural America.

The development of integrated delivery systems will enable rural communities to have improved access to medical services. Federal, State, and local entities can create incentives for hospitals, physicians, and other providers to participate in community-based systems of care. By identifying and working to support a town's health facility, communities can solidify their sole source of emergency, acute, primary, and long-term care. Bringing together medical professionals and facilities to collaborate with one another will help address the health problems of underserved communities.

Increased recruitment and retention of primary care physicians will reduce the shortage of medical providers. A restructuring of the incentives in training physicians to promote the education of primary care physicians will further reduce physician shortage areas. Physicians and health professionals are the cornerstone of a community's health care system. Without them, people lose their personal connection and sometimes only source of medical treatment. More equitable reimbursement for all providers as part of health care reform will enable more rural providers to better deal with the hardships of living in a rural community.

Improvements and innovations in telecommunications will enable rural doctors and patients to have improved access to medical technology and health information. The rural health hotline will be one of the important links to bring physician referrals and health information to many people who don't know where to find the closest doctor, which may be an hour or two away.

With the possibility of increasing numbers of primary care physicians, it will be critical for patients to be able to find new doctors in their surrounding communities. Another vital telecommunications link, telemedicine, has proven very successful in some of the pilot projects existing in rural States. With improved video technology, telemedicine can bring the knowledge and expertise from specialists located hundreds of miles away to the doctor's office of a rural practitioner. My bill says we should take telemedicine a step further. Let's use this technology to overcome some of the problems that limit access and impede efficient health services delivery in rural areas.

Improving access to medical care for rural Americans is not an impossible task. Focusing limited resources on improving the number of providers and bolstering the existing health facilities will go a long way in bringing medical care to more rural residents. Creative ideas for dealing with few health professionals and long travel times to reach doctors will enable rural residents better access to health services.

A rural health care telephone hotline will help ensure that rural residents will be better able to locate a doctor when they need one, it will help people find emergency medical treatment. It will help people take advantage of preventive health services, gain medical information on a confidential basis and learn where their health insurance is accepted.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my colleagues to address the problems associated with rural health care access and delivery. I urge support for the concept of easily accessible, toll-free health services information telephone hotline.

ALL LOCKED UP

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that David Broder's thoughtful column on crime that appeared in last Sunday's Washington Post be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. He raises important questions about legislative responses to crime. Most importantly, Mr. Broder points out that while prevention may be a more difficult strategy and really a tougher one than the simple slogans we hear about "getting tough on crime," it may be the more promising approach. Prevention starts with jobs, school, and job-training programs that teach our young people values and give our children hope about their futures. I hope we can all give his ideas serious attention.

[From the Washington Post, April 17, 1994]

ALL LOCKED UP

(By David S. Broder)

Well before the end of the century, the United States will achieve the distinction of

having a million of its citizens in prison. We are not far from that now—more than 925,000—and the number of prison inmates is growing almost as fast as the national debt. In the year ending last June 30 alone, prison population increased by 70,000.

To visualize what that last figure means, think of putting high walls, triple-strand barbed wire and guard towers around entire cities the size of Lynchburg, Va., St. Joseph, Mo., East Orange, N.J., or Appleton, Wis.

The incarceration rate in the United States is almost three times that of Canada and six times that of Italy. Add in the half-million people being held in local jails on any given day, and you have a total that is even more impressive—or depressing.

In the 1980s, the number in prison and in jail more than doubled. During that decade, the number behind bars grew at a rate 10 times higher than the growth of the adult population. It was 17 times higher than the increase in serious crimes.

Where all this will end is anyone's guess. One thing it is surely doing is straining the budgets of all levels of government. One thing it is not doing is easing people's fear of crime. Yet voters and politicians continue to believe that locking up criminals is the key to getting safer streets and neighborhoods.

The House of Representatives is about to pass another crime bill, which will build more prisons to incarcerate still more thousands. The legislation includes a version of the popular "three strikes and you're out" requirement for lifetime sentences for those convicted of three violent crimes. It is more restricted in its language than the crime bill passed by the Senate late last year, but it still embodies the prospect of senescent former muggers spending their declining years in prison hospitals, while their grandsons' generation causes mayhem on the streets.

Crime is at the top of almost every local news show and, not coincidentally, the issue voters say is most on their mind. Congress, which is nothing if not responsive, aims to give the people what they want. The quaintly named subcommittee on intellectual property and judicial administration of the House Judiciary Committee decided last month by voice vote to authorize \$3 billion over 5 years to build new cells for repeat offenders. The Republicans tried to increase the amount to \$10 billion. Next year, as we approach a presidential election, someone will undoubtedly bid \$20 billion.

Once you have convinced yourself that you can eliminate criminals by locking them up and throwing away the key, there is no limit to what you can spend. But there are some voices being raised to challenge the popular notion that punishment is the best way to reduce crime.

I have cited several such reports in recent columns, and this week I received another one from the office of California Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D). It is written by Joan Petersilia of the University of California, Irvine, the director of the criminal justice program at the RAND Corp., a private research organization with close ties to the Pentagon.

The report reviewed California's get-tough strategy, which quadrupled the prison population between 1980 and 1992, and pronounced it a failure. "The analysis suggests that the much higher imprisonment rates in California had no appreciable effect on violent crime and only slight effects on property crime," she said.

To be fair, the crime bill passed by the Senate and the measure being debated in the

House do more than toughen penalties and build prisons. They also finance additional police, drug treatment and crime prevention programs. But the keynote here, as in California, is the easy-to-sell "three strikes and you're out" provision.

Petersilia argues the futility of that approach. "If 34 million serious crimes are being committed in this country (as authorities estimate) and 31 million are never detected, the only way truly to reduce crime is to find some way to stop some of the crime from being committed in the first place."

Most of the violent crimes are committed by young offenders, often when they are drunk or drugged-up and reacting to stress or giving vent to antisocial impulses. The deterrent value of threatened long sentences for them is questionable, given the odds against their arrest and conviction. The only effective way to curb such crimes is not by punishment but by deterrence.

Deterrence is difficult—and less emotionally satisfying than muttering "three strikes and you're out." It starts with effective policing and moves back to job-training, school and even preschool programs that instill decent values and equip youngsters with options outside crime. That is the only approach that will keep us from adding another million wasted lives to our prison population.

DR. BENJAMIN REED SELECTED 1994 DELTA CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on April 23, the citizens of Delta, OH, will honor Dr. Benjamin Reed as the 1994 Citizen of the Year. This prestigious honor is bestowed each year upon an individual of the community that embodies the solid values and giving spirit for which northwest Ohioans are known. Dr. Reed is a fitting example of why the nostalgia for small-town America is stronger than ever here in our Nation.

Dr. Reed is one of those rare individuals whose generosity toward his fellow man knows no bounds. He is as devoted to his patients as they are to him. Dr. Reed has helped some of his patients out financially when times were tough; and has given many young people in his community the financial boost they needed to further their education.

For over 40 years, Dr. Reed has practiced medicine in the village of Delta. In addition, he has also served as mayor of Delta and as a member of the village council. Although he now lives in nearby Wauseon, he continues to stay active in all aspects of the community.

Dr. Reed's professional commitments are numerous. For 30 years he has served as the Fulton County coroner. He is active on the staff of the Fulton County Health Center; and has served as past president for the Fulton County Medical Society, the Fulton County Heart Association, and the Northwest Chapter of the American Heart Association, as well as many other local and State medical organizations.

An avid sports fan, Dr. Reed devotes much of his free time each fall as team physician for the Pike-Delta-York local school system in Delta, OH.

A native of Athens, WV, Dr. Reed first came to Toledo to do his residency at Toledo Hospital. We are very fortunate that he decided to put down roots and raise his family here in Delta.

On behalf of all the citizens of Delta, I would like to congratulate Dr. Reed on his selection as Delta's 1994 Citizen of the Year, and thank him for his years of dedication to improving the lives of all the citizens of northwest Ohio.

NADO RELEASES TELECOM WHITE PAPER

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, the importance of advanced telecommunications for economic development of our small towns and rural communities is detailed in a white paper released this week by the National Association of Development Organization [NADO] entitled, "Telecommunications and Its Impact on Rural America."

The paper highlights the role that telecommunications applications can play in helping rural communities overcome the barriers that result from geographic isolation. It also serves as a timely reminder of the importance of consideration of rural America's unique needs when crafting telecommunications reform legislation.

The NADO white paper includes a set of policy goals and specific recommendations designed to ensure that the information superhighway not only traverses rural America, but also that rural communities are prepared to take advantage of its offerings.

Included with my comments is a copy of the paper's executive summary. I urge my colleagues to carefully consider the recommendations contained therein in anticipation of House action on H.R. 3626 and H.R. 3636.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Telecommunications has significant potential to contribute to economic development in rural America. Applications of information technologies in rural businesses, schools, health care institutions, and government agencies can help make those organizations more efficient and effective, help them to overcome the "rural penalty" that results from geographic isolation, and help rural communities to diversify their economies. This report describes some of these applications, and the opportunities they present for rural communities.

For the full power of these opportunities to be realized, however, action is required by many different players in a number of jurisdictions and industries. We must work together to meet two requirements:

A rural public telecommunications infrastructure that is capable of supporting advanced equipment and services at reasonable prices; and

Community preparedness to make informed decisions about the planning, purchase, implementation, and evaluation of new information technologies.

This report discusses the challenges raised by these two requirements. Changes in market structure and technological advance-

ments are threatening many of our traditional policies for achieving universal service, which leaves rural America especially vulnerable. We will need to find new means for assuring that all Americans have access to basic telephone service, and that, as new advanced services are made available in urban areas, they are introduced in rural areas, as well.

The challenge to prepare rural communities to use telecommunications technologies effectively is just as formidable. We need new partnerships that will improve communication among telecommunications providers and policy makers, economic development professionals, and rural communities. We must also look for new ways to inform potential customers about telecommunications applications, and give them the skills to deploy those applications effectively.

We suggest the following set of goals for the telecommunications industry and policy makers:

1. Comparable Service Delivery: The telecommunications infrastructure in rural communities should support services that are comparable in quality, availability, and cost to those provided by urban infrastructure.

2. Community Preparation: Rural communities should be familiar with the types of telecommunications services available in their community, and have the skills to plan for, implement, and evaluate new services and equipment effectively.

3. Access to Funding and Financing: Rural communities should have access to adequate capital financing and other forms of funding for telecommunications-related equipment and services.

4. Economic Development Strategy: In each rural community, telecommunications-related development strategies should be integrated with the larger economic development strategies of the community and region.

We have included several recommendations that will help achieve these goals. The recommendations support the two requirements of creating an adequate and affordable telecommunications infrastructure and preparing our communities to take advantage of such an infrastructure.

Our first set of recommendations target national and state policies that assure rural America has an adequate and affordable telecommunications infrastructure. These recommendations are based on the assumption that competition in the telecommunications industry is both desirable and inevitable, and that the role of policy makers should be to facilitate that competition and safeguard consumer interests. These recommendations include:

Lift current restrictions on increased competition in the telecommunications industry including long distance telephone, local telephone and cable television services as well as manufacturing and other communications related services.

Protect rural communities from potential negative effects from competition which may result in reduced capital investments in rural telecommunications through appropriate timing of local competition and universal service safeguards;

Bring down long distance rates through increased competition and extended local calling areas;

Protect universal service funds and broaden the base of contributors to universal service to include all providers of telecommunications services;

Create a new definition of basic telephone service for all consumers that evolves over time to take advantage of new technologies;

Support infrastructure sharing between larger and smaller local telephone companies in order to allow rural customers access to advanced telecommunications services; and

Provide incentives for local telephone companies to invest in rural telecommunications infrastructure through alternative state regulations.

The second set of recommendations target rural communities, telecommunications providers, and economic development professionals in order to help them prepare for the opportunities that an expanded information infrastructure provides in job creation and economic growth. These recommendations include:

Include telecommunications strategies as a component within comprehensive, locally based economic development plans which are created in partnership with regional development agencies;

Create opportunities for better communications and interaction between telecommunications companies and economic development professionals;

Better educate rural leaders in government, education, and key industries about telecommunications technologies and applications; and

Include the creation and funding of telecommunications strategies as an integral part of existing federal rural development programs.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL AGENTS' MARCH ON WASHINGTON

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the American Society of Travel Agents [ASTA] will be conducting a march on Washington on April 21, 1994. I urge my colleagues to take this opportunity to meet with members of this vastly growing industry which will be America's largest by the year 2000.

Americans are talking advantage of travel and tourism in record numbers. From working couples seeking more frequent long weekend getaways, to older Americans looking for soft adventure, to families enjoying all inclusive resort and cruise packages, the travel and tourism industry is big business in this country, generating \$350 billion in annual sales. The march will provide industry leaders with an opportunity to discuss their concerns with Members of Congress.

Foremost on ASTA's agenda are the excessive industry taxes which have increased 75 percent during the last 5 years. Congress must address the negative impact of these taxes on the travel and tourism industry, our Nation's No. 1 exported and second largest employee. Such taxation will force consumers to spend their discretionary dollars elsewhere, thereby severely limiting the travel industry's ability to compete effectively.

The crime bill is another area of concern to ASTA. The troubling rise in crime directed toward tourists has compelled ASTA to advocate a crime bill which strengthens the penalties for crimes committed against domestic or foreign tourists. The group also focuses on educating the American public about battling telemarketing fraud.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the travel and tourism industry for their extensive contribution to the success of our Nation's economy. I urge my colleagues to take this opportunity to address the concerns of one of our Nation's most important industries.

TRIBUTE TO TIMOTHY ALBIN HOPE

HON. BARBARA F. VUCANOVICH

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend my constituent, Mr. Timothy Albin Hope, of Carson City, NV, for receiving the Good Conduct Medal from the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. Hope served in the U.S. Air Force from June 1979 through June 1983, and during this time, in addition to receiving the Good Conduct Medal, he also received the Air Force Training Ribbon and the Air Force Longevity Service Ribbon. During his tenure in the Air Force, he ascended to the rank of staff sergeant, serving in air base ground defense operations and also as a security specialist.

While Mr. Hope's outstanding service record speaks for itself, I would once again like to take this opportunity to commend and congratulate him for his achievements and exceptional service to his country.

TRIBUTE TO LEOPOLD "POLDEK" PAGE—A LIVING REMEMBRANCE TO OSKAR SCHINDLER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, "I am more than a survivor. I am a witness to the truth." These are the words uttered by Leopold Page upon recalling his experience in the Holocaust. I rise today to honor this man to whom each of us owes a lifetime of thanks. Leopold Page spent his life retelling the story of the man who saved his life and the lives of 1,200 others. Through Leopold Page's tireless effort and dedication to the task of remembrance, we have come to know the remarkable story of Oskar Schindler and the Schindler Jews. Leopold Page is a Schindlerjungen ("Schindler Jew") and, through his singular commitment to preserve the story and never let any forget, his effort culminated in the making of the major motion picture, "Schindler's List."

Leopold Page was born Poldek Pfefferberg on March 20, 1913, in Krakow, Poland. A 27-year-old professor at a Jewish high school in Krakow when the Nazis invaded Poland, Page joined the Polish Army to help defend his homeland. After fighting the Germans for 2 months he was wounded, captured, and shipped back to Krakow, where he met his wife to be, Ludmila, and they were married in the Krakow ghetto. They were then sent to Plaszow, a forced-labor camp outside Krakow.

Like so many others, they were earmarked for certain death. It was there where they met Oskar Schindler and worked in his factory. They were designated essential workers and thus saved from certain death.

In 1947, Leopold Page left Poland and made a parting promise to Oskar Schindler that his remarkable effort would never die for he would tell the story over and over so that the world would not forget what happened and how the efforts of one man saved the lives of over 1,200.

Leopold Page immigrated to the United States of America and settled in Beverly Hills, CA, where he opened up a leather shop. There he told anyone who would listen the unbelievable story of Oskar Schindler. One day in 1980 someone listened. Acclaimed Australian writer Thomas Keneally walked in to buy a briefcase and spent the rest of the day transfixed as Leopold Page told his story. Keneally subsequently wrote the story and in 1982 published the international best seller, "Schindler's Ark." This book was the inspiration and basis for Steven Spielberg's 1993 film, "Schindler's List," which won the Academy Award for Best Picture of 1993.

Without Leopold Page's tireless commitment and a promise which he made, the story of Oskar Schindler would never have been told. As a result of Page's determination, millions of people have been educated, moved, and inspired by the story of the Schindler Jews and the lessons of the Holocaust. I commend Mr. Page in the strongest possible terms for taking on the task of remembrance and educating our younger generation about an episode in history that must never be forgotten. In the words of Rabbi Leventow: "I, as a Rabbi should believe only in one God. But, I have to admit, for me there are two Gods; the second one is Oskar Schindler." Schindler, a Nazi, risked everything to save a people from the evils of his own government. He bribed Nazi officials and spent over 4 million Reichmarks to open a factory and purchase the lives of 1,200 Jews who came to work for him in his enamelware factory. "To save one life is to save the world." This is really the story of two men joined by chance. One who gambled his life to save others; the other who pledged never to let the world forget.

Leopold Page, who now goes by his original name Poldek Pfefferberg, talks to us not merely as a survivor, but as a witness. He has fulfilled his pledge and ensured that the lessons of the Holocaust are never forgotten and for this we owe him an undying debt of gratitude. In his continuing effort to enlighten, Page helps to administer the Oskar Schindler Humanities Foundation, which honors examples of man's humanity to man. He is an inspiration to all who fight racial hatred. Leopold Poldek Page tells us "hate is the biggest mental sickness which exists in humanity. There are never heroes, there is only destruction." Schindler would have agreed with him.

RANGEL AMENDMENT SUPPORTED

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Rangel amendment to the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

The Byrne Grant Program funds many effective crime-fighting activities across the country, allowing cities and States to target their own particular problems, and to find the solutions that work best for them. I am a staunch supporter of programs like this, that provide hard-pressed localities with additional resources and the flexibility to use them wisely.

In the 17 suburban communities from Oakland and Macomb Counties from Michigan that I represent, Byrne grants help fund our regional crime-fighting task forces. These multi-jurisdictional crime-fighting teams pool together resources across community lines to combat narcotics, violent criminals, and car thefts. With the effective and dedicated leadership of our local chiefs of police and law enforcement officers, these task forces have been a major crime-fighting force.

In fact, all of our communities are involved because they recognize that crime does not respect municipal borders. In some of our smaller communities, these regional task forces are absolutely vital to combatting crime.

Byrne grant funding provides needed sources to fight crime in the ways most effective for our communities. That is why I strongly support this amendment, and why I will continue to support full funding for the Byrne Grant Program. I urge all my colleagues to do the same.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the fact that I voted in error yesterday when voting on Representative McCOLLUM's equal justice amendment to H.R. 4092, Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. I should have voted in favor of the amendment and I would like to explain why the amendment is correct.

I have always been a supporter of the death penalty, when available and appropriately used. Under current law a jury is prohibited from considering race in determining a sentence for a defendant and therefore, I feel that the current language in the crime bill, the so-called Fairness in Death Sentencing Act which would permit a capital case defendant to introduce statistical data regarding race at the sentencing phase, would effectively abolish the death penalty.

The Supreme Court has specifically rejected a statistical premise similar to that suggested in the language of the bill in McCleskey versus Kemp. In that case, the Supreme Court re-

jected claims that statistical showings of racially discriminatory patterns in the application of capital punishment proves the death penalty is being administered in violation of the eighth and fourteenth amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The language in the crime bill permits a major change in focus in our criminal justice system. Instead of focusing on the particular facts of the case and on whether the individual defendants committed the charged offense, the sentence outcome will hinge on the collective statistics in other unrelated capital cases. Capital case decisions are supposed to be race neutral. Rather than minimizing the risk of race considerations this language in effect introduces "race consciousness" into capital cases.

Furthermore, it is virtually assured that the compliance of the State with the bill's requirements will be relitigated in every Federal habeas proceeding. If a defendant can show the State failed to comply in any manner with the data requirements or failed to provide sufficient funds for presentation of the discrimination claim, that claim can be determined independently in Federal court, as if the State determinations never occurred. This will provide great incentive for defense counsel to litigate the compliance issue in each Federal case. The current language in the bill imposes a burden on the prosecution that is too onerous and places an expense on the taxpayers that is too great.

Because of the aforementioned reasons, I respectfully submit this statement in explanation of my error. Mr. McCOLLUM's amendment, which would codify the current law prohibiting a defendant in a capital case to introduce statistical data at the sentencing phase of a trial is the correct path, and the one I intend to use.

THE 187TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION OF CHARLESTON, SC

HON. ARTHUR RAVENEL, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. RAVENEL. Mr. Speaker, the following speech was delivered by my constituent, Maj. Gen. Roy E. Moss, U.S. Marine Corps [retired], before the Washington Light Infantry Battalion of Charleston, SC, on the occasion of their 187th anniversary. I believe that all Americans will appreciate and benefit from its reading.

The speech follows:

SPEECH BY MAJOR GENERAL ROY E. MOSS, USMC [RET.] AT THE 187TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 22, 1994

Thank you Colonel Seigling for that nice introduction.

General Westmoreland, General Cook, Congressman Ravenel and the distinguished general officers and other friends here at the head table, and to all of the many members, friends and supporters of the Washington Light Infantry here tonight, let me say how pleased I am to be here with you this evening.

Colonel Likes, let me congratulate you and your organization on this—its 187th anniversary. I have read the history of your organization and it is replete with distinguished service to country, State and community. I am certain the next 187 years for the Washington Light Infantry will be equally distinguished.

The other evening, my wife and I were talking about America and especially how blessed we were as a nation to have had men like Washington and Lincoln at their moments in history. George Washington, for whom this organization is named, was certainly a man of destiny . . . first leading the fledgling armies that won our independence and later becoming a magnificent statesman and our first president. He also had a major voice in the development of our remarkable Constitution in 1787. What a magnificent legacy he left us!

Then, my wife and I began wondering what it would be like to bring Washington and Lincoln back to life for a short time to see this land they had such force in shaping. Imagine with me for a moment, the brief reincarnation of George Washington so that he might see and learn about the America of 1994. I'm certain he would be awestruck with our modern transportation systems, communications networks, the results of the expansion westward and the great cities in this land of ours. However, since Washington was a man of the world, I am confident he might ask about our place in the world today. We can recall that he had concerns for our national security during his lifetime and I am certain he would want to know today if the freedoms he and his men fought so valiantly for were still intact. And . . . I think if we explained the history of America over the last 100 years to him and asked him about the challenges of today . . . he would agree that we are indeed at one of the great intersections of history.

For today is a time when the old world with its special problems . . . is giving way to a new world . . . a world with its own set of unique challenges. The world that is ending is the world shaped by World Wars I and II . . . and by the long cold war that followed.

After the Second World War . . . we were forced to wage a long war of ideas against a deadly, implacable foe * * * but it was a war of ideas that also required action. In Korea and Vietnam we put steel and blood behind our words as part of the grand strategy of containment. We've won this long war. Along the way there were defeats and partial victories but in the final analysis our triumph has been complete. The professional soldiers * * * sailors * * * airmen and marines along with their counterpart citizen soldiers * * * who fought in the cold and snow of Korea and the heat and humidity of Vietnam * * * and in a dozen other places from Lebanon to the Dominican Republic * * * made our victory possible.

Unfortunately, the aftermath of victory isn't always neat, clean or even final. Uncertainty is the defining characteristic of the new world we're entering. The residue of the cold war doesn't present a set of problems that can be solved by a second Congress of Vienna. Even Metternich would be challenged by the global complexities of the current international security situation.

Bearing this in mind, I'd like to talk about the strategic landscape of the world that confronts us at the end of the twentieth century * * * the world we're going to have to deal with in the decades ahead. We've set aside our grand strategy of containment

*** it worked *** but it's over now. The bipolar world *** that of we and the Soviet Union *** that dominated all of our defense planning is obsolete. And it became obsolete virtually overnight. The stunning visual image of the Berlin Wall coming down in November 1989 will forever be the symbol of three key events that outline this hinge of history:

The end of the Warsaw Pact as a coherent alliance;

The disintegration of the former Soviet Union; and

The birth of democracy in Eastern Europe. But the post-containment world is more confused *** and at least as violent *** as the old bipolar one. This world will continue to require the United States *** the only military and economic superpower left standing *** to be an active player on the international scene. We may not be Bismarck's "honest broker" in all cases, but we will have to remain engaged. Regional threats have now replaced the "evil empire". But as we saw in Kuwait, even regional threats can be very dangerous to world stability.

While we certainly dominate the global balance of power, that superiority becomes less obvious and more difficult to apply within a regional environment. And, frankly, I believe our strategy and outlook for the future is going to be regional in nature. There are some dangerous bullies out there. As Colonel Harry Summers, a noted army historian has said, "There are tigers out there" *** and some are stalking us. This confused, violent picture is the backdrop against which our national defense must be planned.

Quite reasonably, many Americans are demanding more butter and fewer guns. As a result, we're in a period of steep decline of defense spending. This decline is probably steeper than you might realize. Let me share a couple of details with you: the 1994 Defense budget represents the ninth year in a row that DOD budgetary authority has declined when measured in constant dollars. The spending level for defense as a percentage of the GNP is the smallest since 1948. The procurement account to replace equipment and take advantage of new technology alone has declined 64% over the same nine year period. The military services are on track to have ... by 1997 ... the fewest number of men and women in uniform in 57 years ... or since 1940.

While some of this drawdown is reasonable to undertake, in our quest for butter, we must keep some guns. And, like college tuition, in this technological age, the price of guns continually rises. I certainly don't believe we can solve all of the ills of society with the defense budget ... but we can certainly cripple our own defense through poor overseas military installations as part of this draw down. There is also the difficult business of closing 79 bases and installations here in the United States including our own naval base right here in Charlestown. That's a massive realignment of resources.

I'd like to make a point that we need to keep in mind as we think about how to use the military element of our national power. We can't always choose when and where we'll have to fight. All states don't behave rationally. For example ... Japan in 1941 ... North Korea in 1950 ... and Iraq in 1990 weren't operating within the same rational calculus that shapes our own foreign policy. Unfortunately, Americans sometimes tend to see others through the mirror of our own motivations and likely actions. This has hurt us more than once in the past ... as we found

that our military force was unequal to our diplomatic intent. A failure to deter ... a failure to field and maintain credible Armed Forces ... often leads to war ... and sometimes not at a time and place of our choosing. So, how we defend our Nation in this strange new world is both straightforward ... yet difficult. We must be ready ... both for the rational and the obvious ... and also for the irrational and the unexpected.

Our ability to deter, and defend if need be, will always remain linked to the quality of our Armed Forces. We don't know where, we can't predict accurately when, but on one thing I'll give a stiff wager: the United States will again commit its young sons and daughters to conflict; and as much as we might hope that it will be the sterile, precise, video-game, hi-tech, low or no-casualty conflict some strategists would like, it will, unfortunately, involve infantry, and mud and rifles ... and body bags.

A quick look at where this could happen:

First, there is the running sore that is Bosnia. In the Balkans, the armed ethnic factions of the former Yugoslavia ravage the economic life of the affected region, to say little of the senseless loss of innocents caught in the struggle. It tears the heart to witness ... through the immediacy of television ... the maimed children and the cruel obstruction of humanitarian relief.

Despite our very real concern for this tragic situation, the question of United States intervention must turn on how many dead young Americans we are willing to see come home, and, how much national treasure we are willing to expend.

While America is doing a number of things now to support the United Nation's effort, we are all concerned about an expanded role for our forces without a substantive, clear, political agreement, ratified by all of the parties. Yes ... the situation there is a tragedy ... but the painful fact is that we can't afford to become militarily involved in every tragedy across the globe that screams for help. Before committing our military forces, we must apply a discriminating test that balances the probable risk ... measured in American blood and treasure ... against the probable gain ... measured in national, international and regional interests.

In Somalia, the 1992-1993 operation "restore hope", categorized as a "humanitarian intervention" ... was to save as many dying Somali lives as possible. The irony of Somalia for Americans is that our troops were fighting ... even killing ... to feed people and to save lives. To date, our share of the bill for Somalia is estimated to be about \$10 billion ... and, it has been estimated we saved one million human lives. We should be proud of this. But in a time of significant fiscal contraction, where we choose to apply force must ... as in the case of Bosnia ... involve a careful risk-gain balancing act.

Last, let me turn closer to home. Many of you will remember the scenes of the USS Harlan County, an amphibious ship, being turned away from Port au Prince, Haiti. In a nutshell, this summarizes many of the problems we are going to face in this new world. Under what circumstances are we going to intervene in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation? America no longer practices gunboat diplomacy.

These three situations ... Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti ... like all politico-military crises ... have a common thread: their ultimate solution must be political and economic, not military. Geography, the concerns of our own citizens, and the international diplomatic situation all militate

against the unrestrained use of force ... force that in all of these situations might well have been counterproductive. Although we possess ... in relative terms ... virtually unlimited force, we don't have the authority, and in many cases the will, to wield it unrestrained.

We stand on the verge of a new world ... a world we won by our long vigil of containment, but a world full of new dangers and responsibilities. I see this new era as a time when our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines are going to be used more and more frequently, for diverse and challenging tasks ... from major regional contingencies ... to peacekeeping ... to deterrence, and everything in between.

As long as we recognize that the military element of power must be truly credible and up to the tasks we may require it to undertake, the security of our Nation should continue in good order. To maintain credible Armed Forces will require a continuing willingness by the American people to bear the burden of defense ... and I believe they are willing to do this especially when they understand the issues and problems confronting us, and the dangers of a short-sighted downsizing of our defense capabilities. As Secretary of the Navy John Dalton has said, we must rightsize ... not just downsize.

The price of freedom in an unfriendly world has always been steep. George Washington knew this very well. In my mind's eye, I can see quiet, green American military cemeteries on foreign shores. ... From the Meuse-Argonne to Omaha Beach, to the Philippines. ... All testimony to the courage of American fighting men and women who have gone forth when needed. Through their courage we now have a new world for a new generation, and that's a very fine legacy for us all.

As we look forward to this new world, we mustn't forget the underlying lesson that America's wars in this century have taught us ... a lesson purchased in blood ... and that is this: the forces that defend our Nation must have the capabilities to meet not only the crises we can anticipate and prepare for ... but also the unforeseeable and uncomfortable hot spots ... the threats to freedom that are certain to arise in this new and uncertain world. To do this will require some difficult trade-offs for American citizens. But as we continue our very good start into this post-cold war world, these are lessons that are too bloody to be forgotten and too dear to be re-learned.

I'm certain if General Washington were here tonight, he would be proud of what our Nation has accomplished ... And I know he would share our concern for the future. The price of freedom ... in his time and ours ... has never been something we can simply take for granted.

Thank you very much and may God continue to bless this very great land of ours.

HEALTH CARE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1994, H.R. 4274

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, 7 years ago, President Ronald Reagan signed into law the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, that established the National Practitioner Data

Bank to keep track of disciplinary and malpractice actions against physicians and other licensed health professionals.

The data bank was the first national system designed to keep incompetent medical providers from slipping through the cracks in the American system for ensuring quality medical care. By helping to weed out substandard physicians, the data bank is a tool to reduce the number of botched surgeries, missed diagnoses, adverse drug reactions, and resulting high medical bills.

The 1986 law requires hospitals and health maintenance organizations [HMO's] to check the data bank for information on doctors they might hire or grant privileges to. This obligation is backed-up by real financial incentives for hospitals and HMO's to watchdog the physicians they allow to be part of their team. Under the law, hospitals and HMO's are legally responsible for acting on the basis of the information in the data bank. If a hospital or HMO fails to check a doctor's record in the data bank, they are nonetheless accountable for knowing what is in the data bank.

Setting up the data bank has been an enormous and unprecedented undertaking. It took years to get necessary appropriations and to work out the bugs in the new system. But this year, the National Practitioner Data Bank won the prestigious Federal Leadership Award for excellence in government information technology. According to the judges, the data bank can now be accessed electronically by hospitals and HMO's, error rates have been reduced, and the time needed to respond to hospital and HMO inquiries submitted on paper have been reduced to only 5 days. All this has been accomplished while administrative costs have been cut by 75 percent.

Within the next 30 days, three major committees of the House of Representatives are likely to finish work on national health reform legislation that may completely restructure the health care system in this country. Many aspects of health reform are uncertain. But this much is clear: Tomorrow's consumers are going to be asked to be more involved in the choice of their health care and their providers.

In my judgment, if the reformed health system is to be built on the principle of consumer choice, consumers must have ready access to reliable, comparative information on quality. It's not enough to give consumers information on the quality of health insurance plans. A plan may be the key component of the health care system to economists and providers, but consumers are more interested in the quality of care provided by doctors, hospitals and clinics. In fact, when they can afford to, people choose their health plans because of which doctors the plan will let them see.

No matter how elegant the new health care system is in its conception, it will fall apart if it's built on top of a rotten foundation of skimpy and fragmented information on cost and quality. At the very least, consumers have a right to know more about which health care providers they may wish to avoid. Unfortunately, Americans today have more performance information available to them when purchasing breakfast cereal than when choosing a heart surgeon.

The last thing consumers need or expect from national health reform is for the Federal

Government to withhold vital quality information from them. Yet, that is exactly what is going on today. For example, consumers are denied access to information in the Government's possession that would reveal whether the doctor treating them is one of the 13,000 doctors disciplined by a medical licensure board or hospital peer review committee in the United States in the past 2 years.

This information is contained in the National Practitioners' Data Bank, but the consumer whose taxes are deposited in the Treasury to pay for the data bank are not allowed to withdraw information from it.

The public has a tremendous and justifiable appetite for information on disciplinary actions and other indicators of poor quality care. At a minimum, this means that the National Practitioner Data Bank must be open to the public.

In a health reform debate filled with partisan maneuvering and sniping, Mr. KLUG and I are undertaking a bipartisan, common sense initiative to let the public know the names of doctors who have paid multiple malpractice payments, or who have been sanctioned through hospital disciplinary actions or State licensure boards.

The legislation was introduced today would open up the National Practitioner Data Bank, and will help consumers avoid some of the worst providers and repeat offenders. As the principal sponsor of the legislation creating the data bank, I intend to push for enactment of this legislation in the health reform legislation being marked up this month by the Energy and Commerce Committee.

86th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CROATIAN SONS LODGE NO. 170 OF THE CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate the Croatian Sons Lodge No. 170 of the Croatian Fraternal Union on the festive occasion of its 86th anniversary and "50-Year Member" banquet.

This year the Croatian Fraternal Union will hold this gala event at the beautifully renovated Croatian center in Merrillville, IN. Traditionally, the anniversary ceremony includes a recognition of those members who have achieved 50 years of membership. Honorees who have pledged their allegiance include: Barbara Augustinovich, Ann Babich, Elizabeth Baricevich, Catherine A. Bartkowski, Ludwig D. Bishop, Ann J. Bubas, Violet Burke, John Carija, Margaret Dittman, George Frankovich, Frank Gass, Karmela Gerovac, Rose M. Glibota, George Katunich, Anna J. Krpan, Elizabeth Lichari, Anna M. Lieber, Irene Lugar, Peter John Milobar, Michael Mysliwy, Frances Offineer, William J. Poje, Rudolph V. Rujevcian, Margaret Sibincic, John Svaco, Mary Torie, Helen Vale, Doris Wayton, Katherine B. Wilkening, Anne Wozniak.

These loyal and dedicated individuals, share this prestigious honor with a total of 256 additional lodge members who have attained this status.

This memorable day begins with mass at St. Joseph the Worker Catholic Church in Gary, IN, officiated by the revered Father Benedict Benakovich. The regular monthly meeting will follow, to be succeeded by the anniversary banquet. Croatian Fraternal Union national secretary-treasurer, Edward W. Pazo, will be this year's distinguished guest speaker. Festivities will be enriched by the music of the Croatian glee club, "Preradovic," directed by brother Dennis Barunica and by the Hoosier Hrvati Adult Tamburitza orchestra, directed by Ed Sindich. The Croatian Junior Tamburitza, under the direction of Dennis Barunica, as well as the Drina Tamburitza orchestra with Brother Jack Tomlin will perform.

I am proud to commend lodge president Elizabeth Morgavan, as well as every member of the Croatian Fraternal Union Lodge No. 170, for their loyalty and radiant display of passion for their ethnicity. It is my hope that this year will bring renewed hope and prosperity for all members of the Croatian community and their families. May this 86th anniversary celebration and 50-year membership banquet prove to be most joyous.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF EARTH DAY

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the observation of the 24th annual celebration of Earth Day. We, as a people, have a shared responsibility to protect and preserve our natural resources. The way we respect and care for our environment is not only essential for maintaining life on Earth as we enjoy it today, but necessary for the survival, prosperity, and quality of life of future generations.

Earth Day festivities and programs take various forms all around the country. I am especially enthusiastic about the level of commitment to the environment demonstrated by my Long Island constituents. Residing on a thin strip of land with a population in the millions, Long Islanders are acutely sensitive to the need to protect and preserve our environment. Recent severe Nor'easter storms and the resulting Atlantic waves have pounded Long Island's protective barrier beaches and threatened the south shore, bringing the problem of beach erosion forcefully to our attention. Our single-source aquifer, responsible for almost all of Suffolk county's water supply, strengthens our determination to guard against pollutants and contaminants. The alarmingly high incidence of breast cancer in our area, and the ongoing studies which seem to indicate that environmental factors may be a causal factor, reinforce our belief that the health of our environment directly effects the health of us all.

These serious concerns, however, are not the only unique environmental characteristics affecting residents of Long Island every day. The miles of coastal shoreline and sandy beaches—packed with thousands of sunbathers and swimmers on warm sunny days—are

an integral part of summer on Long Island. The nine wildlife refuges which make up the Long Island National Wildlife Refuge Complex received over 350,000 visits in 1992. From the Fire Island National Seashore, to the South Shore Estuary, to the many beautiful parks that enhance our communities, Long Island's sensitive island ecosystem provides residents with a unique appreciation for environmental concerns.

On the national level, steps to improve the environment have increased since the time of the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970. Increased public awareness is primarily responsible. In the past 24 years, we have witnessed the enactment of a number of landmark environmental laws including the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act; the Superfund program to clean up hazardous waste sites; and, the enactment of the Ocean Dumping Ban Act to stop the dumping of sewage sludge into our oceans.

The 103d Congress has a number of important environmental bills on its agenda. Reauthorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act will hopefully be completed this session. It also is my hope that Congress will approve H.R. 1345, a bill to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to Cabinet-level status. I am an original cosponsor of this proposal.

In addition to these important bills, on November 3, 1993, I introduced H.R. 3727, the Environmental Defense Act of 1993. The goal of this legislation ultimately is to create a national academy, based on the model of our Nation's military service academies, to train environmental engineers and other environmental professionals. H.R. 3727 calls for the Department of Education to conduct a study on the feasibility of creating this Environmental Academy. I firmly believe that this academy would greatly assist our efforts to protect America's environment, public health, and increasingly endangered natural resources.

Without public participation and support, however, all the legislation in the world is not sufficient to properly care for our environment. I applaud the extensive efforts that citizens such as those of Long Island have made. I encourage people to join or organize community service groups and become educated and active on issues affecting the environment. Earth Day is the perfect opportunity to reflect on the natural bounty of our planet and for people to get involved in projects designed to protect it.

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANNANDALE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. LESLIE L. BYRNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mrs. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I will soon have the pleasure of celebrating with my constituents the anniversary of Annandale High School. Annandale High School is home to approximately 2,000 students in Fairfax County and has produced well-educated, athletic, and gifted young adults for 40 years.

The school was opened on September 1, 1954, to 1,000 students who came from over-

crowded neighboring schools. But, it was only 1 short year later than the community outgrew the original facility and constructed a 12-room addition. They have continued to grow and have offered the highest quality education to thousands of Northern Virginia students over the years. In 1993 alone, they boast four national merit scholars, three national merit finalists, and four semi-finalists.

Testimony to the good will engendered by Annandale High School faculty and staff over the years is that 10 teachers on staff are alumni of the high school, including varsity football coach, Richard Adams. As a student athlete, Coach Adams helped to lead the Annandale Atoms to one of their first State championships, and in 1993, he coached the team to their fifth. Annandale High School has also achieved State championship status in golf, boys gymnastics, girls soccer, boys cross country, and girls baseball.

The students, alumni, faculty, and staff of Annandale High School, along with the community, should be very proud of their growth and accomplishments. By steadfastly providing a solid education coupled with a top notch athletic department, Annandale has strengthened and enriched our community in many ways.

It is a privilege to be a part of this celebration and I ask that my colleagues in the House join me in extending a heartfelt congratulations to Annandale High School on their 40th anniversary.

MAMMOGRAMS: MIXED MESSAGES ON A LIFE AND DEATH ISSUE

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I draw my colleagues' attention to a column in the April 11, 1994, New Republic magazine about the mixed messages going out to women on when to get mammograms.

The author, Michael Kinsley, makes a number of good points, among them that the National Cancer Institute's recent about-face on the age at which women should get annual screenings has placed an unfair burden on women to make choices the experts can't make.

Kinsley also points out that such Government recommendations are crucial when it comes to insurance coverage.

The Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues has said that screening mammograms should be covered every 2 years for women 40 to 49, with applicable cost-sharing on a sliding scale; and every one to two years for women 50 and older, with no cost-sharing. Additional screening mammograms should be free for any women at high risk. And annual clinical breast exams should be covered for women over 40.

It is the caucus' position that until there is a clear consensus on this issue, it is better to err on the side of caution. Key to developing that consensus will be better research, and women will be watching for that.

I remind my colleagues that breast cancer is expected to kill 46,000 American women this

year and afflict another 182,000, and I submit the Kinsley article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From The New Republic Apr. 11, 1994]

TRB FROM WASHINGTON

(By Michael Kinsley)

In December the National Cancer Institute revised its guidelines on mammogram screening for breast cancer. Previously, the NCI had recommended mammograms every year or two for all women over the age of 40. Now it recommends annual mammograms for women over the age of 50. As for those between 40 and 50, the institute's position is that the evidence is not clear one way or the other. Women, it says, should study the data and decide for themselves.

This is a deeply unsatisfying recommendation, for two reasons. First, if the full-time experts at the National Cancer Institute can't decide whether mammograms are worthwhile for women in their 40s, how on earth is a nonexpert with other demands on her time supposed to make a sensible decision for herself?

Second, this is not a question that society can leave completely up to individual women. In various circumstances, a decision must be made at the level of social policy. Health care reform is the most obvious example. If we are going to guarantee something called "health care" to everyone—one way or another—does that or does it not include mammograms for women in their 40s? But the question arises apart from health care reform. Even under current arrangements, insurance companies must decide whether this is a benefit they will pay for, and the government must decide whether to cover it in Medicaid, the military health system, etc.

So what's the answer?

It seems obvious, to start, that there is no magical dividing line at age 50. The experts are unanimous that regular mammograms starting at 50 cut the breast cancer death rates by one-third. But if mammograms are tremendously valuable at age 50, they can't be worthless at age 49. And if they are at least somewhat valuable at 49, they are only slightly less valuable at 48, and so on. Clearly it's a continuum: the exam gets more useful as you get older. Anywhere you draw the line is going to be arbitrary.

It seems implausible, therefore, that regular mammograms at ages under 50 can be completely without purpose. After all, mammograms of women in their 40s do catch cancer in about one out of 400 cases, and it has to be better to catch such cases earlier rather than later. One doctor quoted in The New York Times said that women should be warned of the "drawbacks" of mammograms in their 40s. To be sure. But the drawbacks seem pretty farfetched. The test itself is harmless. There is the psychological trauma of "false positives"—initial diagnoses of cancer that turn out to be wrong. And apparently scar tissue from the biopsy of lesions that prove benign can sometimes block the view of genuine cancerous lesions in later years. Still, if that was the entire downside, it would be hard to see the problem with making mammograms standard for women in their 40s.

Of course there's the cost. The NCI insists that economic considerations did not figure in its guideline change. But they inevitably figure in real life. If all 18 million American women in their 40s got an annual mammogram, at \$150 a pop, that would cost \$2.7 billion per year. The Cancer Institute maintains there is no good evidence that any lives

would be saved as a result. But future studies may change that conclusion. As a very rough back-of-the-envelope calculation, take the one in every 400 that identify a cancer, and figure that (say) half of those might otherwise have gone undiagnosed until it was too late. It works out to more than \$100,000 per life saved.

Worth it? You can argue that one either way. But the larger point doesn't go away in any event. What about women in their 30s? Their 20s? Their teens? What about prostate exams for younger and younger men? These exams will be ever more expensive per life saved, yet they are unlikely to prove completely worthless. But you've got to draw the line somewhere, and at the point where you draw that line you are putting a price tag on human life—even your own life in some cases.

Americans are notoriously bad at questions like this. We find it hard to make rational judgments about very small risks of very bad outcomes (like the risk of dying of breast cancer due to forgoing a mammogram in your 40s). Usually, political conservatives are the more hardheaded bunch. They enjoy ridiculing—often accurately—liberal hysteria on matters ranging from environmental hazards to auto safety to nuclear deterrence. On this question of mammograms, however, they have seen an opportunity to score points off of President Clinton by pandering to exactly the sort of anxieties they usually mock.

The standard benefits package under the Clinton health care reform plan offers mammograms beginning only at age 50. "As if by imperial edict," charges Bernadine Healy, the Clinton plan "has ruled out screening mammography for women in their 40s." She accuses Clinton of using the NCI revised guidelines "to justify a cost-based decision to limit women's health care choices." Healy was director of the National Institutes of Health until 1993. The National Cancer Institute is part of NIH. Thus the guidelines revisions she objects to were formulated largely on her own watch. But now she is a Republican Senate candidate from Ohio, and so she has happily taken up this theme, shared by other "conservative" critics of the Clinton plan.

In truth, the Clinton plan "rules out" nothing. It defines a minimum benefits level, which any plan purporting to assure health care for everyone must do. Women in their 40s who could afford them would be perfectly free to have mammograms, and insurance companies would be perfectly free to offer mammogram coverage. (Free market conservatives, though, should realize that there is little point in "insuring" against a certain event—like an annual mammogram. The extra cost of the insurance will have to equal the cost of the mammogram itself—plus insurance company overhead.) And don't forget that Clinton's plan would make mammograms available for the first time to millions of women in their 50s, for whom the value is unquestionable.

But the telling phrase is "cost-based." Is it now the "conservative" position that any "cost-based" health care decision is immoral? That any consideration of the ratio of cost to benefit amounts to health care rationing? If so, "hold onto your wallet," as those guys used to like to say.

WORKER RIGHTS AND LABOR STANDARDS TRADE ACT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 21, 1994

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Worker Rights and Labor Standards Trade Act (H.R. 4721) which was introduced by my colleague, Congressman PETE VISCLOSKEY yesterday.

This bill calls upon President Clinton to mobilize the necessary international support for the establishment of a GATT working party to immediately begin examining the relationship between trade and basic worker rights and labor standards for the people who make the goods and provide the services in international commerce. It also calls for mobilizing the requisite international support to establish a standing committee in the newly proposed World Trade Organization to develop recommendations to link respect for internationally recognized worker rights to the conduct of international trade.

As the chronology following this statement amply demonstrates, Mr. Speaker, linking respect for fundamental worker rights and labor standards to trade is not a new or radical idea. Several U.S. Presidents, Republican and Democrat alike, have raised this policy question at the GATT in different ways repeatedly for nearly 40 years. Other national governments have also called for positive action on this longstanding and growing trade problem.

I am heartened that President Clinton has personally committed his administration to forging an international consensus to link trade liberalization to international respect for basic worker rights such as freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively. During his official visit to Europe last January, the President stated, "I see this whole worker rights issue as more a function of the global economy and one that will help us to build up ordinary citizens everywhere, which I think should be our ultimate objective."

Surely, if the trading nations can agree upon legally binding agreements in the Uruguay round to protect intellectual property rights and to prevent capital subsidies, then civilized societies should also agree to protect the basic rights and labor standards of working people everywhere in the conduct of international trade.

HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY OF GATT INACTION ON WORKER RIGHTS

1947—Preamble to the GATT provides that relations among countries "the field of trade and economic endeavor should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living and ensuring full employment."

The GATT incorporates by reference Article 7 of Chapter II of the proposed International trade Organization Charter: "The members recognize that measures relating to employment must take fully into account the rights of workers under intergovernmental declarations, covenants, and agreements. The members recognize that all countries have a common interest in the achievement and maintenance of fair labor standards related to productivity, and thus in the improvement of wages and living standards as productivity may permit. . . ."

1951—In his first State of the Union Address, President Eisenhower identified labor standards as one of the most important issues to be dealt with during renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

1953—U.S. negotiators informally proposed adding the following labor standards provision to the GATT: "The Contracting Parties recognize (1) that all countries have a common interest in the achievement and maintenance of fair labor standards related to productivity, and thus in the improvement of wages and working conditions as productivity may permit, and (2) that unfair labor conditions (i.e. the maintenance of labor conditions below those which the productivity of the industry and the economy at large would justify), particularly in production for export, may create difficulties in international trade which nullify or impair benefits under this Agreement. In matters relating to labor standards that may be referred to the Contracting Parties under Article XXIII they shall consult with the International Labor Organization."

1954—The U.S. Commission on Foreign Economic Policy urged that no tariff concessions be extended on "products made by workers receiving wages which are substandard in the exporting country." The term "substandards" was defined as wages for a specific commodity that were substantially below accepted standards in the exporting country.

1964—Informal, exploratory discussions were held between U.S. Labor Department officials and ranking officials of the GATT and the ILO concerning international fair labor standards in conjunction with the Kennedy Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

1971—The Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy, appointed by President Nixon, recommended that the U.S. support the development and adoption of a multilateral code pertaining to fair labor standards.

1974—The Congress enacted a provision in the Trade Act of 1974 calling upon the President to seek various revisions in the GATT including "the adoption of international fair labor standards and of public petition and confrontation procedures in the GATT."

In its report to accompany this provision, the Senate Finance Committee stated: "The Committee believes that international fair labor standards and procedures to enforce them should be established. The Committee is including in this bill certain measures to assist in the economic adjustment which may be necessitated by increased imports. It believes, however, that additional steps are needed which would lead to the elimination of unfair labor conditions which substantially disrupt or distort international trade. The international trading community should seek to develop principles with respect to earnings, hours and conditions of employment of workers, and to adopt public petition and bargaining procedures."

1978—The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative created an interagency group to explore issues pertaining to international fair labor standards during the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Some discussions and consultations were held with foreign governments. Ultimately, U.S. policy-makers failed even to have fair labor standards added to the agenda of the post multilateral trade negotiations work program of the GATT Consultative Group.

1980—The Report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues (the Brandt Commission) concluded: "Ex-

ports that result from working conditions which do not respect minimum social standards relevant to a given society are unfair to the workers directly involved, to workers of competing Third World exporting countries and to workers of importing countries whose welfare is undermined. They are also unfair to business concerns and countries which encourage social progress. Just as developing countries concern themselves with the industrial adjustments of other countries, so their own domestic industrial conditions will in-

creasing become a matter of international concern and review."

1988—The Congress enacted into a law a provision as part of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act that makes worker rights a principal U.S. negotiating objective in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Specifically, it calls upon U.S. negotiators to the GATT:

"(A) to promote respect for worker rights; "(B) to secure a review of the relationship of worker rights to GATT articles, objec-

tives, and related instruments with a view to ensuring that the benefits of the trading system are available to all workers; and

"(C) to adopt, as a principle of the GATT, that denial of worker rights should not be a means for a country or its industries to gain competitive advantage in international trade."

1993—President Clinton notifies the Congress that agreement has been reached in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, but no mention of worker rights.